



Series I

Volume XX

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ARMENIAN

NUMISMATIC

JOURNAL

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LATEST NEWS

ANA GLENN SMEDLEY MEMORIAL AWARD

presented to

DR. PAUL Z. BEDOUKIAN

A collector, distinguished scholar and generous benefactor to numismatics, Paul Bedoukian has spent a lifetime contributing his research and talents to the study of numismatics, specifically more than a dozen books and more than 100 scholarly articles on ancient and medieval numismatics. His prolific writings on ancient and medieval Armenian coinage, Roman coinage, coinage of the Crusades and other topics have opened new horizons in several fields previously beyond the grasp of the average collector. Two of his most important contributions are the *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* and *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* published in 1962 and 1978, respectively. These trailblazing works have been and will continue to be of great assistance to collectors.

A member of the ANA, the American Numismatic Society, the Royal Numismatic Society, the Society Francaise de Numismatique and the Armenian Numismatic Society, Paul Bedoukian has generously donated more than 5,000 of his coins to museums in Europe, the United States and Armenia. In 1978 he donated about 200 medieval Armenian coins to the Money Museum of the ANA, and has contributed to the ANS, Harvard University, the Smithsonian Institution and Columbia University, among others.

For his gifts to the numismatic hobby and his devotion to serving and educating the collector, the American Numismatic Association is proud to present its Glenn Smedley Memorial Award to Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian on July 31, 1993 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Edward Rochette
President

Robert J. Leuver
Executive Director

LETTERS

Մուկուտայի հասցեղը առաջուած Զեր 17-Դ-1993 թ. նամակը ստացայ 6-8-1993 թ., սական այն փաստը, որ նամակը չկորեց և թեկուզ ուշացումով, բայց իմ ձեռքը հասաւ, չառ ուրախացրեցի Կարդալով նամակը մենք շոյուեցինք, որ եղաք զգայուն Մուշեղեան ընտանիքի հանդէպ, Զեր ցաւակցութիւնը յայտելով մեզ Ընդունէք բոլորիս մանաւանդ յայրիկիս չնորհակալութիւնը Զեր ուշադրութեան համար:

Միիր իի եղիս Ներսէսեան 1982 թ. հայ դրամագիտութեան համար եղաւ կորուստի տարի Ասպետ Նօնապետանի, Մեսրոպ Արգարեանցի մահուան լուրերը ինձ նոյնպէս վշտացրին իրաւ հայ դրամագիտութեան ժամանելու մասն հարուած հասցըն դրամագիտութեանը Վասահ եմ, որ եթէ հայրը լիներ կենանի, որքան պիտի վշտանար և ինքը նոյնպէս իորը կոկծով իր սրտի ձայնը կը յայտնէր նրանցի:

Մական այսօն, մենք կենանիներս մեր ձայնը և գորուխը խոնարհում ենք Տօնապետանին, Արգարեանցին և Մուշեղեանին Մենք շոյուեցինք, երբ Զեր նամակից տեղեկացանք, որ Դուք նախաձեռնել էք նման շորհակալ աշխատանք ստատար կանգնելով Մուշեղեանի լիշտառակին:

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Աւելիք բարի և գեղեցիկ քայլ Դուռը է կարող անել, որի համար մենք չենք, որ պիտի դատենք Արդ նախաձեռնութիւնը, որ Դուռը որուն էք կազմակերպել Զարեք Պատուկեանի հետ միասին, նորին ապացուց կը զառնաւ այլ բարի աւանդութիւնը Համար, երբ Համարուները փոխարար տուրք են ատան մէկ մէկով զանաւտեղի իրավանչերին ըստ արժանույն

Այս Հարցերի, թէ ինչպէս կազմակերպուց հայրիկի մասուան արարողութիւնը նախ և առաջ յայտնեմ Ձեզ, որ յատ ծանր էր այն պահը, երբ նա սկսեց իրեն վաս զգութ Բանակառանում ցուրու էր, լույ չկար, հեռախօսն անջատել էին կենուրուից լույի բացակայութեան պատճառով, որի հետևանութիւնում շտապ օգնութեան կանումը բառական ուշացումն եղաւ, Եւ այսօր ինձ մօտ կասկած կամ, որ եթէ բժիշկները շտապ տեղ հասնէին, գուցէ փրկին Հիւանդին:

Երջափակումը, որ ստեղծուել էր քաղաքական իրաւճակից զրկել էր մարդկանց մինիմալ բոլոր պայմաններից, որ այդ ծանր ժամանակահատուածում մենք կորցրեցինք հայրիկի:

Թթիչներ մեղ յասել էր այս մասներպահի, որ նա կրում էր որին անբարարութիւնը և սկիբոր ու այդ բոլոր ամենը, որ կրելով այդ հիւանդանութիւնը, հարս ամէն ինը շատ լաւ լինուած էր և մինչև կերպին օրը գիրքն ու մատիտը ձեռքին կարուում էր Աշխատուել տանը այնքան ուժեղ էր, որ ինստ զայրանում էր և չէր կարող հաշուել նրան, որ չէր կարող քայլել և որ շուտ մատուր յունում էր Այդ երկու պարագաները շատ էին ինեցնացնում իրեն և միայն այդ ժամանակ յուսահատ դիմում էր մեղ «Միթէ չկայ մի դեղամինջոց, որ կարողանամ քայլել և երկար ժամանակ ախնաւելու ժամանակին նիշու բուժան կազմակերպումը ը մեղ հանգեցրեց այս վիճակի, որ 73 տարեկան հասակում կորցրեցինք Հարիկին Սական չմեղարենք որ մէկին ապաւելինինք Ասսուու, որ կամեցաւ նրան տալ այդքան տարաւայ կեննք, որ պարեց, սովորեց, պատեղագումում մասնակցեց, նրանին կազմեց, ուստած զարդարեց, և թողեց Հիւնաւոր աշխատանքներ կամ յուրաքանչիւութեան մէջ: Ստեղծեց դրամագիտութեան բաժին, սաէն կ' դրամի, գանձի ձեռքբերման համար, կրակների ու բոցերի մէջ կենսնի գնուզ պարարեց:

1992 թ. Ենցմբերին ինչ լուսուէմին մեր ձեռքբերում ընագիր նման հանգչեց հայրս թանկազին Մահունան արարողութիւնը կազմակերպուց Հայստանի Փիտութեան Ակապեմիան Զնայած այդ օրուայ ցուրտ ձիւնախանուն օդին, կարծես թէ եղանական էլ էր սպուտ հայրիկին Այսուհենին թաղողու կազմակերպուց ըստ իր ինքնանգին համեստ և պատշաճաւուն:

Հեռողիք ստացուցին Սուսկուադի, Վրաստանի թագարանների դրամագիտական կենտրոններից, Քանի որ Ակապեմիան ինքն էր նախաձեռնել թաղման արարողութիւնը, ինքն էլ նշենակ էր պահել այդ հաստատութիւններին:

Ամենայն հայոց կաթողիկոս Վազգեն Ա-ը ուղարկեց իր ցաւակցական հեռաւակիրը նշելով այն մեծ վաստակը, որ ունեցաւ Սուշեղեանը Հայագիտութեան մէջ և ըր օգնական ձեռքը մէկնեց նաև Ա. Հէմանինին:

ԳԱ Պատութեան ննտախուտի և Հնագիտութեան ինստիտուտի ներկայացուցիչները վերը ջինիս անօրէն Հանգուցեալ Գէրոգ Տիրացեանը, իրենց զամանակնը կարուցին հայրիկին իշխատակին նշելով այն մեծ վաստակը, որ նա ունեցաւ դրամագիտութեան մէջ և Հայ դրամագիտութիւնը ինչու ինչու իր ուղարքաւ այս պատութեան մէջ էր անդամական:

Ակապեմիան ինչ միջնորդութեամբ գեղեցմանը լատկացրեց մեր ցանկացած տեղում: Մայիս ամսից սկսել ենք անմիջական աշխատանքներ կատարել Հայրիկի շիրիմի վրայ Պատրաստուում է տապանագրա, որի արարութեան ինքն պիտի ցանկացրեց տանելն մասնաւուն տարելիքին:

Պատութեան հետակա Թանգարանի տնօրէն Ալ. Շահնաարեանի ամիշիան կարագորութեամբ երկու շաբաթ թանգարանի մուտքի կենարունական սրաւում զրուեց Մուլդինին մեծ ծագուած լուսադրութեամբ որպէս յարագութեամբ սուրբք: ԳԱ Պատութեան ինստիտուտի և Թանգարանի աշխատակիցները Շնորհան նրան թիրթուում զարգորեցին կարճ հենսագրական յօւղաւութէ:

Ինչ ինչ վերաբերում է, թէ որ թուականին է Հայու ամուսնացել, ապա 1948 թ. Փետրւարին նա հանդիպեց Անու ներուուանին, որը մասնագիտութեամբ ինժիներ էր: Ամուսնանալով նրանի ընտանիք կազմեցին ու մէկնեցին Լենինգրադ որտեղ Մուշեղանը պէտք է շարունակեր մասնագիտական ուսումնական ընկերութիւններին, որի օրուանից մայրս նուիրուեց Հօրս, օգնեց, սատար կանոնց բոլոր գժուարութիւններին, որպէսի իր կենանքի ընկերու ուսումնական ստանալու, մասնագիտութիւնների մէռքի բըրի և իր գիտելիքներով, հապատական պարզէի իր ընտանիքի անդամներին: Ապրեցին նրանք այդպէս 45 տարի կողք-կողք, կիսելով կենանքի բոլոր դժուարութիւնները, թէ օտարութեան մէջ, թէ Հայրիկի:

Սիրելի եղիա Ներսէսան շնորհակալ եմ որ Հայ Դրամագիտական Համելսի երկու օրինակը ստացանք, որին սպասում էի մեծ անհամբերութեամբ: Կարդացի յօրուածները մեծ հնագութեամբ: Շատ չնորակալ և ուրախ կը լինեմ, եթէ դրամագիտական նորութիւններին Զեր կողմէ հնարաւորին չափ տեղեակ լինեմ: Այսօր ցաւական պարզէի անդամներին Ապրեցին նրանք այդպէս 45 տարի կողք-կողք, կիսելով կենանքի բոլոր դժուարութիւնները, թէ ունէք պրոբլեմներ ...

Anahit Mousheghian
Yerevan

A «HOARD» OF SILVER COINS OF TIGRANES II

Plates I-IV

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

Introduction

Western scholars, based on Roman sources, were familiar with Tigranes the Great. As early as 1664, title of King Tigranes of Armenia was mentioned¹ by Ezechiel Spanhem; in 1671, a tetradrachm of Tigranes was published for the first time.² There are at least two good reasons why this coin was published first. Among the coinage of the Artaxiad dynasty, as well as among the coinage of Tigranes the Great, the silver tetradrachm is the most common coin and the most coveted by the collectors because of its beauty, size, and overall eye appeal. According to historian and numismatist Jacques de Morgan, the tetradrachm of Tigranes the Great is one of the finest numismatic treasures of Asia.³

Tigranes II, son of Tigranes I, was taken hostage to Parthia when Armenia failed in the struggle against the incursion of Parthia. When Tigranes I died in 95 B.C., Tigranes II was freed in return for "seventy valleys" which the Parthians demanded as ransom.⁴

Tigranes, while he was a hostage, mastered well the art of combat, conquest, and politics. He married one of the daughters of Mithridates VI Eupator of Pontus, annexed Armenia Minor (Sophene) to Armenia Major, recaptured the "seventy valleys" that he had ceded to Parthia, occupied Mesopotamia, and was "invited" to rule Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine.⁵

The "King of Kings" Tigranes had a vast empire and a newly constructed capital, Tigranocerta, at the geographic center of his empire. His coins were struck in several mints: Artaxata, Tigranocerta, Antioch, Damascus, and others. All numismatists agree that tetradrachms displaying the Tyche of Antioch with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ inscription were issued in the mint of Antioch between 83-69 B.C.

Tigranes occupied and controlled all the local mints which had issued very attractive coins according to the Seleucid tradition. The mint of Antioch was famous for striking silver tetradrachms. The coinage of Tigranes also includes silver drachms, where on the reverse side the Tyche of Artaxata is depicted. The consensus is that all silver drachms displaying the Tyche of Artaxata and with the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ were issued at the mint of Artaxata.

Additionally, he issued numerous types of copper coins where the reverses display Tyche, Heracles, Nike, cornucopiae, palm-branch, and other types. However, his silver tetradrachm is the coin which always graces the pages of numismatic books as a splendid example of portrait art.⁶

¹ E. Spanhem, *Dissertatio de praestantia et usu numismatum antiquorum* (Rome, 1664), pp. 115, 132, 137.

² E. Spanhem, *Dissertationes de praestantia et usu numismatum antiquorum* (Amsterdam, 1671), Vol. I, pp. 454-457.

³ J. de Morgan, *The History of the Armenian People* (English translation, Boston, 1965), p. 98.

⁴ Hay zhoghovrdi patmut'yun [History of the Armenian People], Vol. I (Yerevan, 1971), p. 556 (in Armenian).

⁵ *ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 558-565.

⁶ E. T. Newell, *Royal Greek Portrait Coins* (Racine, WI, 1937), pp. 56-59; G. K. Jenkins, *Ancient Greek Coins* (New York, 1972), pp. 271, fig. 663-664; J. Babelon, *Le portrait dans l'antiquité d'après les monnaies* (Paris, 1950), p. 197, pl. VII, No. 7; et al.

In his pioneering, comprehensive and systematic corpus, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, Paul Z. Bedoukian catalogues about 200 tetradrachms and about 80 drachms of Tigranes the Great which can safely be assigned to the mints of Antioch and Artaxata, respectively.⁷ Here Bedoukian classifies 36 different varieties of tetradrachms and 39 varieties of drachms based on their obverse portraits and reverse monograms. Bedoukian's corpus draws on the specimens found in museums, private collections, and sale and auction catalogues. The majority of the tetradrachms in his corpus (more than 2/3) are classified under Nos. 17, 19, 20, and 21. Among all published scholarship on the coinage of Tigranes the Great, Bedoukian's study is the most detailed and orderly. Nevertheless, many topics are unexplained and many questions remain unanswered. Continued research is needed to elucidate questions such as, chronology, monograms and field letters and other questions to the satisfactions of numismatists.

Comments on the «Hoard»

A recently discovered hoard of Tigranes silver coins, reached the numismatic community (1990). According to reliable sources,⁸ the hoard numbered about 80 pieces. Because of the secrecy involved with numismatic hoards, the exact provenance of this hoard remains unknown. Furthermore, before any data was retrieved and recorded, the hoard was dispersed to various classical coin dealers and collectors.

The present effort is an attempt to circumvent this unconcerned attitude. If Armenian numismatic knowledge is to be enlarged, data from hoards and large accumulations must be obtained and analyzed. Numismatic auction and sale catalogues available to this compiler were reviewed for silver coins of Tigranes II and collectors who may have possibly purchased them were contacted to prepare this classification. There is no certainty that all coins listed in this classification are from this alleged "hoard," and some have undoubtedly been missed. Regardless of these shortcomings, the information presented in this catalogue will enhance our numismatic knowledge since the presented "hoard" includes a new portrait, many new monograms, field letters and their combinations.

The list does not exhaust all Tigranes silver coin specimens which have appeared recently on the market. Numerous others have been noticed at coin shows and there may be other sale and auction catalogues unknown to us. Unfortunately, data on these coins could not be obtained. Suffice it to say that none of the coins excluded from our catalogue have new die varieties; basically they do not differ from those compiled here.

Cataloguing the «Hoard»

The "hoard" was classified according to the scheme of Paul Z. Bedoukian's *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, where 36 different varieties of Antioch tetradrachms and 39 Artaxata drachms are classified. All of the coins presented are assumed to belong to this "hoard" and are classified in the catalogue. In Table I, the first column in the catalogue gives the assigned specimen number. The second column references Bedoukian's corpus number. When required, the obverse and reverse of two Bedoukian corpus numbers are combined to offer the best illustrative and descriptive reference. The third column gives the reverse legend. The fourth column is the weight of the coin. The columns five and six provide reverse field letters and monograms, respectively. The seventh column indicates the group letter to which the coin is assigned. Columns eight and nine give the obverse and reverse die varieties (odd numbers to the obverse and even numbers to the reverse). The last column notes the source where the coin is preserved or was catalogued originally for sale or auction. The drachms are listed separately in Table II with a simplified format since all coins are different from each other. Most coins are

⁷ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* [henceforth CAA] (London, 1978), Nos. 16-48, 50-87.

⁸ L. A. Saryan, "Three Unreported Tetradrachms of Tigranes the Great," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XVIII (1992), No. 2, pp. 37-38.

illustrated in the plates (not illustrated: Nos. 3a, 23a, 33, 38a, 47, 48, 56a, 72, 72a, 74, 77a).⁹

The tetradrachms are grouped into thirteen basic categories according to their obverse portraits and tiara peaks, and their reverse monograms and field letters. The drachms are classified into nine groups.

DESCRIPTION OF COIN TYPES

Tetradrachms

- A1 Obv.: Bust of Tigranes with a boyish portrait draped right, clean shaven and wearing ornate five-pointed Armenian tiara. The five peaks of tiara are made of two stones. A broad diadem knotted at the back encircles the head and falls downward. Divided drape cover the ear and the neck. The tiara is adorned with an eight-rayed star flanked by two eagles back to back but with their heads turned to each other. Fillet border.
 Rev.: Tyche of Antioch, draped and wearing a turreted crown, seated right on a rock, holding a palm-branch in her right hand; at her feet the upper portion of a youthful male nude figure of the river-god Orontes swimming right. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Field letter Α to right of palm-branch. Monogram Η on rock. Laurel wreath border.
- A2 Obv.: Similar to A1, young man portrait.
 Rev.: Similar to A1.
- B1 Obv.: Similar to A1, young man portrait.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, letter Θ in right field, monogram Η on the rock.
- B2 Obv.: Similar to A1, mature portrait.
 Rev.: Similar to B1.
- C Obv.: Similar to A1, young man portrait but the tiara has five triangular peaks.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, monogram Φ in right field, monogram Λ on the rock.
- D1 Obv.: Similar to A1, mature portrait.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, no field letter, monogram Σ on the rock.
- D2 Obv.: Similar to D1.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, ribbon attached to the hand holding palm-branch, no field letter, monogram Σ on the rock.
- E1 Obv.: Similar to A1, mature portrait, tiara has five triangular peaks.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, ribbon attached to the hand holding palm-branch, no field letter, monogram Σ on the rock.
- E2 Obv.: Similar to E1.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, no ribbon, no field letter, monogram Σ on the rock.
- F Obv.: Similar to A1, young man portrait, tiara has five triangular peaks and the star has six rays.

⁹ My thanks are due to J. Guevrekian, L. Saryan, N. Jamgochiant, G. Beach, C. Hajnian for making their coins available to be photographed and catalogued, also to J. Buchaklian for photographing several coins. I would like also to extend my thanks to Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. (CNA, CR), Gerhard Hirsch (GH), Numismatic Fine Arts International, Inc. (NFA), classical coin dealers from whose sale and auction catalogues numerous coins were photographed.

- Rev.: Similar to A1, no field letter, monogram Σ on the rock.
- G1 Obv.: Similar to A1, young man portrait, receding chin, small sharp pointed nose, lack of pupil of eye, tiara has five very high triangular peaks.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, monogram Γ in right field, no monogram on the rock.
- G2 Obv.: Similar to G1.
 Rev.: Similar to G1, monogram Δ in right field, no monogram on the rock.
- H Obv.: Similar to A1, mature portrait, tiara has five triangular peaks.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, monogram Θ in right field, monogram + on the rock.
- I Obv.: Similar to A1, mature and handsome portrait, the tiara has five triangular peaks.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, monogram H in right field and *, Δ , M in the left field.
- J Obv.: Similar to A1, mature portrait, the tiara peak has two stones.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, no field letter, letter o on the rock.
- K1 Obv.: Similar to A1, mature portrait, the tiara peak has two stones.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, no field letter, monograms \oplus , Σ on the rock.
- K2 Obv.: Similar to K1
 Rev.: Similar to K1, ribbon attached to the hand holding palm-branch, (dot) . in the right field, monogram \ominus on the rock.
- L Obv.: Similar to A1, mature portrait, the tiara peak has two stones.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, letter Θ in right field, monogram Δ on the rock.
- M1 Obv.: Similar to A1, young man portrait, the tiara peak has two stones.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, no field letter, letters A, M on the rock.
- M2 Obv.: Similar to M1.
 Rev.: Similar to A1, no field letter, letter A on the rock.
- Drachms**
- a Obv.: Bust of Tigranes with five-pointed Armenian tiara. A line upward from 5 o'clock ray of the eight-pointed star gives the appearance of a comet on the tiara. Border of dots.
 Rev.: Tyche of Antioch, draped and wearing a turreted crown, seated right on a rock, holding a palm-branch in her right hand; at her feet the upper portion of a youthful male nude figure of the river-god Orontes swimming right. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. In the right field \cap . Laurel wreath border.
- b Obv.: Bust of Tigranes with five-pointed Armenian tiara. The five peaks of tiara are made of high triangles. The tiara is adorned with an eight-rayed star flanked by two eagles back to back but with their heads turned to each other. Border of dots.
 Rev.: Tyche of Artaxata, draped and wearing a turreted crown, seated right on a rock, holding a palm-branch in her right hand; at her feet the upper portion of a youthful male nude figure of the river-god Araxes swimming right. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Letters, ΕΔ, Δ.
- c Obv.: Similar to b.

- Rev.: Similar to b. Letters, ΕΛ, Θ.
- d Obv.: Similar to b.
Rev.: Similar to b. Letters, ζΛ, Η, ΞΚ.
- e Obv.: Similar to b.
Rev.: Similar to b. Letters, ζΛ, Η, ΞC.
- f Obv.: Similar to b.
Rev.: Similar to b. Letters, ζΛ, Ι, ΞC.
- g Obv.: Similar to b.
Rev.: Similar to b. Letters, ζΛ, Λ, ΞC..
- h Obv.: Similar to b.
Rev.: Similar to b. Letters, ζΛ, ΞC.
- i Obv.: Similar to b.
Rev.: Similar to b. No visible letters.

Table I. Catalogue of tetradrachms

No	CAA	Reverse Legend	Wt	FL	MG	Gr	Obv/Rev Die	Source
01	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	16.37	A	▲	A1	01	02 YN
02	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.82	A	▲	A1	03	04 LS
03	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.28	A	▲	A1	03	06 CNA XV-247
03a	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.63	A	▲	A1	03	08 CNA XXVII-6
04	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.18	A	▲	A1	05	10 LS
05	19/17	[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.66	A	▲	A1	05	12 LS
06	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.35	A	▲	A1	07	12 CR XVIII-2-132
07	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.45	A	▲	A1	09	14 CH
08	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	14.93	A	▲	A1	09	16 CNA XIV-197
09	19/17	[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.28	A	▲	A1	09	02 CNA XXV-387
10	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Τ]ΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.63	A	▲	A2	11	18 YN
11	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟ[Υ]	15.53	A	▲	A2	13	20 GH 173-495
12	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.32	A	▲	A2	15	22 CH
13	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.56	A	▲	A2	15	22 LS
14	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.49	A	▲	A2	15	22 YN
15	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.08	A	▲	A2	17	24 YN
16	19/17	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.08	A	▲	A2	19	26 CH
17	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.59	Θ	▲	B1	21	28 YN
		obverse, double strike on forehead and nose						
18	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.08	Θ	▲	B1	21	30 YN
19	18/19	[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.46	Θ	▲	B1	23	32 CNA XX-171
20	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.39	Θ	▲	B1	25	34 YN
21	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.19	Θ	▲	B1	27	36 LS
22	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.33	Θ	▲	B1	29	38 NFA XXXI-292
23	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.79	Θ	▲	B1	29	40 NFA XXXI-291
23a	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.40	Θ	▲	B1	29	42 CNA XXVII-8
24	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.54	Θ	▲	B2	31	44 NFA XXXI-290
25	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.58	Θ	▲	B2	33	46 YN
26	18/19	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.48	Θ	▲	B2	33	46 YN

No	CAA	Reverse Legend	Wt	FL	MG	Gr	Obv/Rev Die	Source
27	18/19	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.55	Θ	¶	B2	33	48 CNA XVI-203
28	18/19	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.42	Θ	¶	B2	35	50 JG
29	20/41V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.63	Φ	‡	C	37	52 YN
30	20/41V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.62	Φ	‡	C	37	54 YN
31	20/41V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝ[ΟΥ]	15.22	Φ	‡	C	39	56 YN
32	20/41V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟ[Υ]	15.10	Φ	‡	C	39	56 LS
33	20/41V	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	14.27	Φ	‡	C	41	58 LS
34	20/41V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	14.23	Φ	‡	C	43	60 LS
35	20/41V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	—	Φ	‡	C	43	CCE IV 93-8
36	35/41V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟ[Υ]	16.02	Φ	‡	C	45	NFA XXXI-294
37	35/41V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.96	Φ	‡	C	45	NFA XXXI-293
38	35/41V	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	—	Φ	‡	C	45	TC 98-666
38a	35/41V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟ[Υ]	15.58	Φ	‡	C	47	CNA XXVII-9
39	22/23	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ reverse, double strike	15.50	Σ	D1	49	72	GH 175-517
40	22/23	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.42	Σ	D1	51	74	GH 173-496
41	22	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.31	Σ	D2	53	76	GH 171-435
42	22	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.31	Σ	D2	55	78	JG
43	23V/21	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Τ]ΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.38	Σ	E1	57	80	YN
44	23V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.60	Σ	E2	57	82	YN
45	23V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.43	Σ	E2	57	84	GH 174-371
46	23V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.40	Σ	E2	57	84	Ph
47	23	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ obverse, diadem has design and ornaments	15.61	Σ	E2	59	86	SNC 92 7007
48	22/23	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	14.95	Σ	E2	61	88	CH
49	22V/23	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ obverse, tiara has six-pointed star, oddity	15.26	Σ	F	63	90	LS
50	24	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	16.21	¶	G1	65	92	GH 175-519
51	24	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.44	¶	G1	65	92	CR XVI-1-136
52	24	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.36	¶	G1	65	92	JG
53	24	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.86	¶	G1	65	94	NJ
54	24	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.48	¶	G1	65	96	JG
55	24	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.77	¶	G1	65	98	EW Spr 93-76
56	24	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.82	¶	G1	65	100	HL 64-303
56a	24	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.89	¶	G1	65	102	CNA XXVII-7
57	25	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.98	▽	G2	65	104	NFA XXIX-176
58	25	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.59	▽	G2	65	104	YN
59	26	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.21	¶ +	H	67	106	JG
60	29V	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ reverse, traces of double strike visible	15.56	*.Δ,Μ,Η	I	69	108	YN
61	29V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	14.39	*.Δ,Μ,Η	I	69	108	YN
62	33	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.68	ο.Σ	J	71	110	NFA XXVIII-760
63	33V	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] [Τ]ΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.37	⊕,Σ	K1	71	112	CNA XX-173
64	33V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝ[ΟΥ]	15.07	⊕,Σ	K1	73	114	LS
65	33V	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.26	⊕	⊕,Σ	K2	73	116 LS
66	34	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.02	Θ	¶	L	75	118 CNA XVIII-194
67	28V	[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.89	A,Μ	M1	77	120	Tkalec 1992-15

No	CAA	Reverse Legend	Wt	FL	MG	Gr	Obv/Rev Die	Source
68	28V	[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.86		A,M	M1	77	120 NFA XXVII-76
69	28V	[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.46		A,M	M1	77	120 YN
70	28V	[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.83		A	M2	77	122 CNA XX-172
71	28V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.18		A	M2	77	122 YN
72	28	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.49		A	M2	77	122 LS
72a	28	[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Τ]ΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.58		A	M2	77	122 CNA XXVII-10
73	28V	[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	15.74		A	M2	77	124 GH 175-518

Table II. Catalogue of drachms

No	CAA	Reverse Legend	Wt	FL	Gr	Source
74	49	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ obverse, comet star on tiara	3.99	○	a	NFA XXV-216
75	60	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	3.93	ΕΔ,Δ	b	YN
76	64V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	3.74	ΕΔ,Θ	c	YN
77	75V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	3.92	ζΔ,Η,ΞΚ	d	GH 173-497
77a	75	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	4.15	ζΔ,Η,ΞC	e	CNA XXVII-11
78	76	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	4.13	ζΔ,Ι,ΞC	f	JG
79	78V	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	3.76	ζΔ,Δ,ΞC	g	YN
80	83	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	4.00	ζΔ,ΞC	h	YN
81	87	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ	3.80	none	i	GH 163-495

Metrology of Silver Coins

The metrology of silver coins of Tigranes the Great is straightforward: generally, weight of the tetradrachms varies from 15 to 16 grams. This is eloquently demonstrated in Table III; 68 of the 76 tetradrachms (90 %), vary between 15.01 and 16.00 grams. The drachms, one-fourth of the weight of the tetradrachm, vary between 3.74 and 4.15 grams. The average weight of a tetradrachm of the "hoard" under discussion is 15.44 grams and the drachm, 3.93 grams.

Table III. Weight distribution of tetradrachms

Type	14.00	14.25	14.26	14.51	14.75	14.76	15.00	15.25	15.26	15.50	15.75	15.51	15.76	16.00	16.25	16.26	Total
A							1		3	6		5	1			1	17
B								2		6		4	1				13
C	1	1						2			3	1	1				9
D										4							4
E										3	2						5
F						1				1							2
G										3	1		5	1			10
H									1								1
I					1							1					2
J												1					1
K									1	2							3
L									1								1
M									2	1		2	3				8
Total	1	2				2	12	26		19	11	2	1				76

Die Study

King Tigranes is portrayed on the obverse side of all his coins and Tyche is depicted on the reverses of his silver coins presented in this "hoard." Coin Nos. 62 and 63 (Groups J and K), die No. 71, could be considered an exception. Except for these two coins, there are no identical coins between two groups. In an individual group there are many coins struck from the same die. One would conclude that some of the coins presented here definitely were part of a hoard. Seventy-eight tetradrachms were struck with 39 obverse and 62 reverse dies.

Many of the dies have been reported previously, probably for expediency they were not all illustrated in the Bedoukian's CAA plates. Tigranes "boyish" portrait (Group A1) line drawing was made and illustrated by J. de Morgan.¹⁰ Dies with monograms appearing on coins of Group C were illustrated by Bedoukian, but on the reverses of two different coins, CAA plates 2-3, Nos. 20 and 41.

Dies 63; 108; 112-116; 77; 120; 122, 124 (six-rayed star; *, Δ, M, H; ⊕, Σ; new obverse portrait, A, M; A; respectively) belonging to Groups F, I, K, and M are new and not illustrated in CAA plates. New letters and monograms appearing on the coins of these groups as well as the portrait of die 77 should be considered the major contribution of this "hoard" to Armenian numismatics.

Monogram Study and Chronology of Silver Coins

Coins of Tigranes the Great were issued in numerous mints throughout his empire. Tetradrachms issued in Damascus are dated using the Seleucid era (312 B.C. as the reference date). All numismatists agree on this point and the dates (ΑΜΣ=72-71 B.C., ΒΜΣ=71-70 B.C., ΓΜΣ=70-69 B.C.)¹¹ correspond with the period that he ruled Damascus (72-69 B.C.). Coins issued in Artaxata, Antioch, Tigranocerta, and some other uncertain mints need numismatic research.

On the tetradrachms, in the right field, right of the palm-branch, we have the monograms Α, Θ, ⊕, Π, Υ, ψ, H; left of the Tyche, *, Δ, M; on the rock, Η, ♀, ⊕, Σ, +, Α, Μ, Α.

According to Paul Bedoukian,¹² the meaning of the monograms is uncertain: "As in the case of Seleucid tetradrachms, these monograms probably denote various issues, and perhaps form part of a system of accounting." George MacDonald¹³ states "The results of comparison have been valueless. All that can safely be said, is that some combinations appear to represent magistrates' names." Clive Foss¹⁴ has a lengthy discussion, he does not offer any solution and suggests that "Historical consideration will prove of greater value." Based on the style, Foss suggests assigning particular group of tetradrachms to certain mints.¹⁵

On the drachms, above the palm-branch we have monograms η, ΕΔ, ζΔ; below the palm-branch, Δ, Θ, H, I, Λ; exergue, ΞΚ, ΞC.

Bedoukian¹⁶ is of the opinion that "... it is impossible to present a satisfactory expla-

¹⁰ J. de Morgan, *Manuel de Numismatique orientale de l'Antiquité et du moyen âge* (Paris, 1923-1936), p. 192, fig. 215.

¹¹ George MacDonald, "The Coinage of Tigranes I," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series IV, Vol. II (1902), p. 200; Edward T. Newell, *Late Seleucid Mints in Ake-Ptolemais and Damascus* (New York, 1939), p. 107, Nos. 147-149; P. Z. Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 48-49, Nos. 12-14.

¹² P. Z. Bedoukian, CAA, p. 14.

¹³ G. MacDonald, *op. cit.*, p. 195.

¹⁴ Clive Foss, "The Coinage of Tigranes the Great," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 146 (1986), pp. 26-38.

¹⁵ *ibid.*, pp. 65-66.

¹⁶ P. Z. Bedoukian, CAA, p. 17.

nation of the significance of these letters." MacDonald¹⁷ considers the letters above the palm branch ($\Delta\Lambda=34$, $\mathrm{E}\Lambda=35$, $\zeta\Lambda=36$) "a system of dating." C. Foss extends these regnal years to 38 (ΖΔ=37, ΗΛ=38).¹⁸ H. Seyrig,¹⁹ E. Babelon,²⁰ G. MacDonald,²¹ A. N. Zograph,²² and Kh. A. Mousheghian²³ consider it a dating system. Babelon, based on epigraphic evidence, suggested that the Phoenician principle of dating (111 B.C. as the reference date) used in Tripolis and Sidon, was employed. MacDonald notes that Tigranes, as an heir to the possessions of Philippus Philadelphus employed the dating system discussed by Babelon. Mousheghian places the striking of all the published drachms in the years 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, and 72 B.C. (i.e., $\Theta\Lambda=111-39=72$ B.C.). Based on Mousheghian's reasoning, seven of the drachms in present "hoard" were issued during the years 76 and 75 B.C. Extensive numismatic research is required within the context of Greek coins issued in Seleucia and northern Mesopotamia if these questions are to be answered satisfactorily and accepted by members of numismatic fraternity.

Conclusion and Summary

According to one reliable source, the "hoard" under discussion consists of 80 pieces of silver coins of Tigranes the Great. It was dispersed to various coin dealers and collectors before pertinent data was retrieved. Various dealers and collectors were contacted, and sale and auction catalogues were reviewed to compile the present "hoard." Admittedly, the list includes some coins which came from private collections or dealer holdings and never constituted a part of this "hoard."

The tetradrachms were sorted into thirteen groups based on the style of obverse portrait, tiara design, and reverse field letters and monograms. Seventy-eight tetradrachms were struck with 39 obverse and 62 reverse dies.

Dies not reported in Paul Z. Bedoukian's *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* include six-rayed star on the tiara (die 63), an obverse new portrait (77), and new field letters or monograms and their combinations: *, Δ, M, H (108), Σ (112-116), A, M (120), A (122, 124).

All of the tetradrachms are inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ and depict the Tyche of Antioch on their reverses. Numismatists agree that these coins were issued in the mint of Antioch. So far there is no consensus on the meaning of these monograms.

All of the drachms in this "hoard" are different from each other. The first has the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ, most likely struck in a Seleucid mint where tetradrachms with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ legend were issued. The other eight drachms are inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. The consensus is that these were struck in Armenia proper, most likely in the mint of Artaxata. They are inscribed 35, 36 (ΕΛ, ζΛ). Many numismatists consider these letters his regnal year or a dating system. E. Babelon suggests that perhaps Armenia adopted the Phoenician principle of dating where 111 B.C. was used as the reference date. By this reasoning, seven of the drachms of our "hoard" were issued in 76 and 75 B.C.

Armenian numismatics has a long distance to travel if the veil of mystery is to be removed and the meaning of field letters and monograms of Armenian coins are to be deciphered and be acceptable to all numismatists. It is hoped that in the near future nu-

¹⁷ G. MacDonald, *op. cit.*, p. 197.

¹⁸ *op. cit.*, p. 34.

¹⁹ H. Seyrig, "Trésor Monétaires de Nisibis," *Revue Numismatique*, Series V, Vol. XVII (1955), pp. 112-116.

²⁰ E. Babelon, *Les Rois de Syrie, d'Arménie et de Commagène* (Paris, 1890), p. CLXIX.

²¹ G. MacDonald, *op. cit.*, p. 198.

²² A. N. Zograph, *Antichnye money* (Moscow, Leningrad, 1951), p. 87 (in Russian).

²³ Kh. A. Mousheghian, "The Armenian Hoard of Artaxata," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 105-124 (in Armenian with English summary).

mismatic research will unravel this mystery of Armenian numismatics and answer all questions which are remaining as the obscure pages of Armenian numismatics.

ՏԻԳՐԱՆ Բ-Ի ԱՐԾԱԹՆԵՐՈՒ «ԴՐԱՄԱԳԻՒՏ» ՄԼ [Ամփոփում]

«Гювашмаджитиш» զասաւորուեցա ըստ Զ. Պտղուկինին Ալքաշչենան համարտված բայց մանեմն երկու ուղղութեանն, ուր զասաւորուած են Տիգանին թ-ի կրապարուած 36 թարթեր իշխանութեամբ անձնաւած Անտոնի և 38 դրաբաններին Արսաւատ Աղջուակ Ի-ի առաջին սինամբ կու տայ դրամին իւրաքանչիւրն անձնակուած թիւր, երկուոր սինամբ Պուտականին վահակուած թիւր, երբ անձրան եղած եղած է կ Պտղուկ ենրոր սինամբ Պուտականին գրիծածուած են ներկայացնեած դրամին երկու կողմերուն լաւագույն Նկարագրութիւնը Երրորդ սինամբ կ'ընծայ է դրամներուն ետք արձանագրութիւնը Ըուրոր սինամբ գրանցան թանրութիւնն է: Հինգներոր և գեցեցինը սինամները ցոյց կու առան զաշարն մէջին նշանագրերուն ու մենական ները օօթքորոր սինամբ կը սերկայացնի դրամին իսումըին յատկացուած տառուր Ութերորդ և իներորդ սինամները ցոյց կու առան աղոյնին թիւրովին ինչպատճեն տրուած թիւրը անզոյդ թիւրուր սինամները ցոյց կու առան թիւրովին վերը սինամբ ցոյց կու առան թիւրովին վահոյին կը պատասխանի կամ ալ նախապէս որ անուրոդի ցուցակագրութեան մէջ յիշուած է:

Հիմնուած դրամի երեսին զիմապատկերին, խոյըր ոճին, և ետք տառերուն ու մենագիրներուն վրայ՝ չորբքրամասները պատուցան տասներեք խոյմբուու Շրմագալիտստին 78 չորբքրամասները այսուած են ՅՌ երեսին ու 82 կռանկի կիշեներով։ Կռանկները որոնք չեն տեղեկագործած արթիստ Պուտկանանի Արտաստուտան դրամներու քրդիքն մէջ կը պարունակեն խոյրի վրայի վեց-թվանի աստղ մը (կնիք 83), ակողմի նոր զիմապատկեր մը (77), և նոր տառեր կամ մենագիրներ ու անոնց կապակցութիւնները՝ *Δ,Μ,Η (108), ⊕, Հ (112-116), A,M (120), A (122, 124):

Հայ դրամագիրտութիւնը տակալին ունի երգին ճանապարհ Կտրելիք եթէ ինորդրաբար շղարշը պէտք է անհօնանալ և հայրական դրամներուն վրայի տառապար և մանագիրներուն կիսամաս պէտք է անհարաբան ու ըլլայ մաշակի և նորունիք բոլոր դրամագիտներուն Յուսալի է, որ յառականին, դրամագիտական հատազոտութիւնը պիտի լուծէ հայ դրամագիտութեան պարագաներուն և պատասխանէ բոլոր այն հարցուներուն որոնք ցարդ կը մնան հայ դրամագիտութեան պատճենը ուժը էջերը



Y. T. Nercessian, A «Hoard» of Silver Coins of Tigranes II

PLATE II



Y. T. Nercessian, A «Hoard» of Silver Coins of Tigranes II



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Y. T. Nercessian, A «Hoard» of Silver Coins of Tigranes II

PLATE IV



Y. T. Nercessian, A «Hoard» of Silver Coins of Tigranes II

FIFTY YEARS OF ARMENIAN NUMISMATICS: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Mr. Yeghia Nercessian, the founder of the Armenian Numismatic Society, met me in New York back in 1984, and informed me of the Society's decision to issue a special volume dedicated to my numismatic efforts. Naturally, I was touched by this recognition, until he asked me to write an autobiographical chapter, at which point embarrassment and pain took over. He insisted, however, that this was something I had to do—his most convincing argument being that since several short biographies of me by others had been included in my *Selected Numismatic Studies* published in 1981, little more could be written that was new, and therefore, an autobiography was a "must."

As I began this task, I found that I could not write a conventional piece. Fortunately, my brother Kerop, in his book *Some of Us Survived*, has given a most interesting account of our family's life from World War I to 1926, the year we arrived in Canada, and I feel I need not repeat here what has been said by him.

Certain happenings which must be of deep significance to me kept intruding on my thoughts as I tried to reminisce, and these I put down on paper. They may be part of the circumstances which have shaped the direction of my life.

As a child, I recall my mother telling me that when I was born in Sebastia (the youngest of 8 children), my father set aside a bag of gold coins so that when I came of age I would be able to go to Germany to study agriculture. My father, who collected and marketed the crops of both Armenian and Turkish peasants and handled their finances, apparently was anxious to have me learn how to employ more modern methods of raising crops.

Mother's family included religious leaders and scholars. She often told me how impressed she had been by the story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Armenian translation) which her father used to read to the members of his household.

Her younger sister had been sent to America by my father so that she could study pedagogy. Another aunt had been educated in Europe and was the first person to start an Armenian kindergarten in the Ottoman Empire. When the Turkish governor ordered her to open a similar school for the children of prominent Turkish families, she complied and soon Turkish children were singing Armenian songs and playing Armenian games.

With the coming of World War I, all such cooperative efforts abruptly ended, and the first genocide of the twentieth century began. Over a million and a half Armenians were killed and countless others driven into the Arabian deserts. When two hundred thousand Armenian volunteers joined the Russian armies and advanced into Armenia, they found it depopulated. Of course, heroic defenses also became part of Armenian history. Franz Werfel's *Forty Days of Musa Dagh* was duplicated in localities near the Russian border. In 1918, the Allies promised the people the return of their ancestral land, and Woodrow Wilson even drew the boundaries of a free Armenia, but it was not meant to be. With the advent of Communism, the Allies threw their support to Turkey and hundreds of thousands of Armenian were left homeless.

Mother and her four surviving children were stranded in Aleppo, Syria. Enterprising person that she was, she became captain of the refugee camp and was charged with the distribution of food. She hoped to be able to move us all to Cilicia, a French protectorate, but after its evacuation by the French (another betrayal by the Allies), my aunt in America helped us leave for Constantinople. Later she sent money for my two sisters to emigrate to America, but funds were not available for rest of us. With the rise to power of Kemal Ataturk and a resurgence of Turkish nationalism, we were again forced to move, this time to Bulgaria. Here in a Christian country, the atmosphere was entirely different. Bulgarians were sympathetic to Armenians since for centuries they had suffered a similar fate at the hands of the Turks. Mother managed to enroll me in Mesrobian College, a private elementary school established by Kevork Mesrob, a teacher and historian of note. I still remember this vibrant short man, a patriot imbued with the idealism of an Armenian intellectual, and his watch chain to which was attached a silver coin with an Armenian legend. (I know now that it was a tram of Hetoum-Zabel). It was said that he could sit down and write an entire history of Armenia from memory. His teaching staff consisted of an Armenian officer who had fought as a volunteer in the French army occupying Cilicia. Another instructor was an Armenian with a poetic soul who spent half of his time reciting poetry and instilling in his students a love of our language and cultural past. Our mathematics and science teachers, graduates of Robert College in Constantinople, tried in vain to make us understand that the age of science was approaching and that neither poetry nor history could earn us a living.

It was 1925, and I was still mesmerized by the Hetoum-Zabel coin. I went to grocery stores and asked if any old coins were available for purchase. Surprisingly, many storekeepers had old Byzantine or Roman coins in their cash boxes and were willing to sell them to me for a pittance. At the age of 13, I also recall visiting the Bulgarian National Museum and being entranced by their silver tetradrachms of Tigranes.

The following year, I was in the first graduating class of Mesrobian College. Two weeks after school was over, we emigrated to Canada, thanks to the efforts of my aunt and her husband, Dr. M. Mihran. Several months later, I received a congratulatory letter from Kevork Mesrob, with my diploma which I have kept to this day.

Life in Canada was not easy for newcomers like us. I was placed with a woman chiropractor, away from my family, so that I could learn English as quickly as possible. She was a wonderful and religious woman, who insisted that I go to church three times on Sundays. And being a vegetarian herself, she served me meat only once a week. This was sheer torture for a growing boy of fourteen. In desperation, I wrote my brother, who had been sent to live with a farmer, urging him to find a job for me at the farm, or else! Kerop presented my case to his employer, Mr. Hindley, a kindly Canadian farmer, who consented to let me come, help with the chores, and attend the local school.

Thus in January, 1927 I went to Ospringe. The schoolhouse was a classic one-room building. I was put in a lower grade than my age warranted because of my poor grasp of the English language (four years lower). In other words, I would be graduating from elementary school at the age of 17. Realizing the implications this would have, I went to the blackboard one day and wrote in large letters, TIME IS MONEY. When our teacher, Miss Smith (I still remember her name) asked who was responsible, I got up and explained in front of the class that it was imperative that I graduate that year, otherwise, there would be no future for me. She shook her head and tried to make me understand the futility of writing exam papers without adequate knowledge of the language. I replied that I really wanted to try to take the high school entrance exams in six months and she reluctantly consented. When the time came to take the exams, I had been in Canada for just ten months, but to everyone's delighted surprise, I managed to pass.

High School Years

The family moved to Toronto where I went to high school. In my final year, the school counselor asked what my career choice was. I replied that I wanted to become an antiquarian, a natural choice since I found history and geography the most interesting subjects in the curriculum. He suggested that I go into the sciences instead as my marks in math and science averaged over 95%. I could take courses in chemistry, possibly leading to a teaching career, or in chemical engineering which seemed to have a better and more secure future. His feeling was that as an antique dealer, I could not expect much of a livelihood. It was the height of the depression and I heeded his advice. One final note à propos of this. I had to write 15 exams (I insisted on taking the history exam, too, although it was not required for engineering), but there was a charge of one dollar for each. Although I had found a summer job on a farm which would pay a dollar a day, there was no way I could afford to give up two weeks salary. Hoping the principal would come up with a suggestion, I went to him and explained my predicament. He looked at my records, and made out a check for \$15! It was one of the most thrilling moments in my life.

I have never forgotten the five summers of farm work that followed. Bring the cows in at 5 A.M., feed them, milk them, clean the stables, all before breakfast. And afterward, work in the fields all day, repeating the milking session in the evening. All I can say is that I became a very muscular young man. Upon entering the University of Toronto, I joined the wrestling team and spent five evenings a week training. It was a great life while it lasted. The depression hit hard and work became almost impossible to find. My mother who had been keeping boarders now had to give up her means of livelihood because the boarders were out of jobs and could no longer afford to pay six dollars a week for a room and board.

University Years

Our next move was to Montreal where my brother had started a rug cleaning business. I was accepted at McGill University and continued my studies there. Summers were spent canvassing business for Kerop. It involved ringing doorbells in the wealthy sections of the city and asking if there were any rugs needs cleaning. People were very nice and amazingly I brought in fifty dollars worth of business a week, a tidy sum when compared with the six dollars weekly salary earned by our very capable secretary. For once, I had a few dollars in my pocket (my commission), and I knew exactly where the money could be spent.

I was able to contact Mr. Hagop Kelekian, an antique dealer in Istanbul and began buying some Armenian coins from him. By really economizing, I saved enough to pay him fifty cents to three dollars each for the coins. Sensing my interest, he sent me a copy of Sibilian's book about the coinage of Cilician Armenia. Perusal of this volume created an enthusiasm in me which has lasted to this day.

In 1936, I graduated from McGill with a degree in Chemical Engineering. Out of 34 freshman who started the program, 17 made it to graduation, and 3 got positions in chemical companies. The depression was still upon us, even though war clouds were beginning to gather. A British firm, W. J. Bush & Co., dealing in essential oils and flavors, hired me because I was instrumental in acquainting them with certain developments in the manufacture of vanillin in Canada, information which enabled them to acquire a world exclusivity in this important commodity. The job paid twenty dollars a week; in addition, Bush built a lab for me to carry out experimental work in flavors and fragrances.

Postgraduate Years

My dual life as a chemist and numismatist really began at this point. I began to look in earnest for more sources for the purchase of Armenian coins. In a letter dated October 5, 1936, J. Schulman of Amsterdam sent me a page of their price list on Armenian coins. I bought quite a few pieces. My next letter inquired about the availability of Langlois' book. The response was negative. A letter from Spink & Son dated October 5, 1936 informed me that a drachm of Tigranes in fair condition was available at two pounds.

After two years at W. J. Bush & Co., I realized that I needed a much greater knowledge of Organic Chemistry if I was to make any progress in my field. Bush allowed me to attend graduate school on a part-time basis if that was acceptable to the university. Unfortunately, it was not. It was suggested that I discuss my situation with the head of the department. The professor was adamant, however, and declared that it was a long-standing policy at McGill that graduate students be enrolled full time. Crestfallen, I told the discouraging news to my friends in the graduate organic lab. All seven of them marched to the office of the dean of the graduate school, Dr. Maass, to voice their protest. Dr. Maass sent for me, and after a long conversation, decided that he would make an exception in my case. I shall be forever grateful. I continued to work for Bush, was engaged in war projects at graduate school, and eventually received a doctorate in Organic Chemistry (1941).

During my undergraduate and postgraduate years I made frequent trips to New York to visit my sisters and my aunt and uncle. In course of one such visit, shortly after Pearl Harbor, I met a lovely young lady, the former Vicki Hagopian, at an AGBU function. We married a year later, in December 1942. I found it interesting that she didn't mention until after our wedding that she had a Phi Beta Kappa key. Our marriage was blessed with three children, Robert, Betty and Joan.

Some of my research projects at W. J. Bush were of interest to chemical science and I decided to submit one of them for publication in the journal of the American Chemical Society. To my surprise, the paper was accepted, marking the beginning of Vicki's long involvement with the editing and typing of my many publications in chemistry and numismatics. The clarity of her thinking as reflected in the material she edited still amazes me.

Early Years in the U. S.

In 1945 we left Canada to reside in the United States. I was offered several jobs in the vicinity of New York, and eventually chose one with a small company which would allow me to do outside consulting in my field. It proved to be the right choice for me because it gave me time for my own scientific research and for my numismatic activities.

Since the latter is such an important part of my life, I have come to the conclusion that for this autobiography a review of my correspondence with other numismatists and coin dealers spanning half a century may serve the cause of Armenian numismatics. On going over my bulging files containing several thousand pieces of correspondence, I have also become aware of the role played by a dozen or so people in guiding the course of my studies.

Not long after the end of World War II, I received a copy of Basmadjian's book on Armenian coinage written in 1936. It became my Bible. Armed with the information I had learned from the book, I began corresponding with a number of dealers in Europe in the hope that they could provide me with certain types of coins. Most responded that they

could offer Roman coins bearing the inscription ARMENIA or ARMENIACVS. I purchased whatever they had at \$1 to \$3 a coin.

1950s

I made the acquaintance of Dr. Jacob Hirsch, a renowned scholar and numismatist with galleries and residence on West 54th Street in Manhattan. He sold me some ARMENIACVS sestertii at \$10 to \$25 each. On one of my visits, he brought out a box full of Roman gold coins, several hundred pieces, all in FDC condition, saying that he had two offers of \$50,000 for the contents of the box, one from a lord in England and another from a count in Italy. It was a dazzling collection. I was most interested in three ARMENIACVS gold pieces, each marked \$250, but on my salary of \$300 a month, this was out of the question. Dr. Hirsch asked me how much I could offer. I suggested \$250 for the three. I shall never forget how he picked them out, handed them to me, and told me that I could pay for them at my convenience! Then he advised me to buy an extremely fine tetradrachm of Tigranes which he felt was the best in existence. I bought it for \$110. Some twenty years later, I gave it to my son-in-law, Torkom Demirjian, when he decided to go into the coin and antique business.

In 1950, I visited the museum of the American Numismatic Society in New York and requested to see any Armenian coins they might have. Mr. William Clark, the Curator of Medieval and Modern Coins showed me a tray containing a copper coin of Kuirke. I noted that the literature reported the existence of only one other Kuirke piece and that it might be worth studying. Mr. Clark suggested that I submit a short paper on the subject. On February 23, 1951, I sent the Society an article entitled "A Rare Armenian Coin." On March 17, Mr. Sawyer M. Mosser, the editor of *Museum Notes*, informed me that the article had been accepted for publication. Joyous news.

In a letter dated October 27, 1955, Mr. Louis C. West, the president of the American Numismatic Society, suggested that I apply for membership in the Society, which I promptly did, and a month later Mr. Mosser informed me that the Council of the ANS had unanimously elected me an Associate Member of the Society. Mr. West and Mr. Mosser had launched me on a serious numismatic career.

In 1952, I purchased a number of coins from Spink & Son in London and from other sources. The pieces from the Ryan sale, including many rarities of Roman coins relating to Armenia, were of particular interest. Looking over the prices paid then for the coins, one is amazed at the tremendous increase in their value thirty years later.

I began studying the coinage of Cilician Armenia with a view to preparing a treatise on the subject. It was going to be a most difficult project. The literature was outdated and limited in scope. I was fully aware of the fact that I would have to acquire a large number of coins for study and would have to become familiar with existing collections in the museums in Europe. But I set about the task with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Djanjigian, a student from Beirut, informed me that a coin dealer in Beirut, Mr. A. Poladian, had Armenian coins for sale. A letter to Mr. Poladian began a correspondence which lasted for over twenty years. During this period, he sent me literally thousands of Armenian coins as well as many Crusader hoards. A patriotic Armenian, he was one of the first to donate valuable pieces to the numismatic department of the Historical Museum in Armenia.

In 1953 when I went to Europe to establish a branch of the then highly successful American perfume company, Fabergé, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Berj Garabedian, a noted numismatist who had been sent to France by Catholicos Karekin I of Cilicia to attend courses in classical studies. While in Paris, he classified the coins

of the Bibliothèque Nationale, describing each coin in detail on a large format sheet.

On returning from Europe, I began extensive correspondence with various institutions in the hope that I would visit them at a later date to make an inventory of their holdings. A question arose. How was I to make a reliable record of their coins? The choices were to make casts, a time-consuming effort, not very practicable when large numbers are involved, or to make paper impressions which suffered from the disadvantage of a lack of clarity. A method had to be found whereby thousands of coins could be recorded in a relatively short time.

Gradually the idea grew that if instead of making paper impressions (rubbed over lightly with pencil to bring out details), one could use metal foil. After some experimentation, I found that pressing a coin with aluminum foil gave an exact image of the coin which could be preserved indefinitely in the absence of external pressure. A practical application of this system involved the use of a corporation seal. The upper jaw of the seal was permanently fitted with a hard rubber sheet. A rectangle of aluminum foil was folded to hold the coin placed on a second rubber sheet and pressed in the jaw of the seal which now had a permanent rubber facing and a movable lower base. From 60 to 100 impressions could be made per hour in this manner. Every detail of the coin was clear, and the folded sheet gave the die axis relation of the obverse and reverse. The aluminum foil was too shiny and did not photograph well, but it could be used for purposes of study better than the coin itself. If photographs were required, casts could be made from them and then photographed. Once this discovery was made, I sent corporation seals to Lebanon, Turkey, the Soviet Union, and other countries, and eventually obtained impressions of their collections of Armenian coins. Incidentally, this procedure is now used by numismatists throughout the world to acquire material for research.

On July 16, 1958, I left for Europe to record the coins in various museums. On the strength of letters written by Dr. George C. Miles, chief curator of the American Numismatic Society, to Mr. Georges Le Rider and Mr. Jean Babelon of Bibliothèque Nationale, to Professor E. Holzmair of Kunsthistorische Museum in Vienna, and to Dr. John Walker of the British Museum, I was admitted to all these institutions.

The Mekhitarist Museum in Vienna was perhaps the richest repository of Armenian coins. Here I was introduced by a good friend, Mr. Artin Aslanian of New York who had made substantial financial gifts to the Mekhitarists.

Thanks to the good offices of a leading Armenian businessman, Mr. V. Fringhian, I was able to see and record the private collection owned by Mrs. Baghdadian in Paris. Her father had been a diplomat in the French foreign service before the turn of the century and had formed the collection. Ten years later, in 1968, she offered the collection to me for a nominal sum. I happily purchased it.

This was a most productive numismatic journey. I returned home with over 5,000 impressions of Armenian coins. Additional impressions were sent from the museum in Armenia, from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad thanks to the friendly cooperation of Dr. Bykov and Dobrovolsky, and from the Djemaran in Beirut through the efforts of Mr. Djanjigian.

The next step preparatory to writing a book on Cilician coins was to bring together all the published material relating to Roupenian coins. The earliest printed book on Armenian coins was M. Brosset, printed in St. Petersburg in 1839. A copy was nowhere to be found, but the National (Miasnikian) Library in Erevan—much to my surprise—sent me their only copy so that I could pursue my studies. The earliest report on a Roupenian coin (not including the bilingual coins) appeared in St. Petersburg in 1745. Thanks to a search undertaken by Prof. A. A. Bykov, it was found and its contents transmitted to me. Sir Steven Runciman, the author of the three-volume treatise on *The*

Crusaders, wrote me several letters to clarify some points I had raised on historical events relating to the coinage of certain kings.

From 1950 to 1960, literally thousands of coins were added to my collection, mostly from Lebanon. The acquisition of over fifty Gosdantin III/IV coins enabled me to find a method of distinguishing the coins of Gosdantin III from those of Gosdantin IV by specific gravity determinations. Two hoards of Hetoum-Zabel trams also became available. By chance, the two hoards proved complimentary, making it possible to arrange the coinage of these rulers in chronological order.

The question of the identity of the Armenian Byzantios Stauratos was finally resolved. They were shown to be trams of Cilician Armenia, having a prominent cross on the reverse.

Some uncertainty had been expressed regarding the authenticity of Armenian gold pieces. The paucity of specimens cast a doubt as to their genuineness. But the problem was solved by finding silver coins struck with the identical dies of the gold coins, proving that that the gold pieces were indeed genuine and contemporary. They had probably been struck for presentation as gifts on special occasions.

As a result of my visit to the Vienna Mekhitarists, I became acquainted with His Grace Archbishop Mesrob Habozian, a most capable and gentle person with piercing eyes. In gratitude for his allowing me to make impressions of their entire collection of three thousand coins, I promised to write articles for his journal. I kept the promise. Later, he saw to it that my numismatic books were translated into Armenian and published by his press. It was what Father Sibilian would have wanted. Incidentally, their coin collection is now in excess of 10,000 pieces.

A problem that still needs clarification, in spite of my correspondence with Prof. Philip Grierson, the noted British scholar, is the identity of the Bissancios Sarracinati d'Arménie.

Early in 1958, I received a letter from Professor Asbed Donabedian of Beirut informing me of his interest in studying coins. Our correspondence grew as time went on. He was in a position to obtain coins first hand and was instrumental in providing me with aluminum foil impressions of several collections. He authored several very interesting articles which were published in Armenian journals in Beirut.

Publication of the *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*

I had begun working on this book in the early 1950s and in 1958, a draft was finally completed and sent to Professor Sirapie der Nersessian. She read it carefully and made a number of valuable suggestions and corrections. Another copy was given to Dr. George C. Miles of the American Numismatic Society. His comments were also most helpful.

In 1959, the corpus was submitted to the American Numismatic Society. Within a few months I received a letter from Mr. Sawyer Mosser informing me that it had been approved for publication. This most welcome news represented the fruition of my efforts for almost a decade, involving over 8,000 hours of dedicated work. My wife, who has always been my best critic, had worked with me throughout the whole period. We had the satisfaction of having achieved our purpose.

The volume was published by the American Numismatic Society in 1962 as their *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, No. 147. It was a voluminous book, having 31 introductory pages, 494 pages of text (including the corpus) and 48 plates. It achieved wide acclaim and received favorable reviews in the numismatic world. After its publication,

I received many letters from scholars and collectors and widened my acquaintance with other numismatists. Among Armenian numismatists, Dr. M. Abgarians, then of Iran, and Mr. B. Sabbagh of Syria, deserve special mention.

1960s

I was informed by the Société Française de Numismatique that at a meeting on Nov. 9, 1963, I had been elected a "membre correspondant" of the Society. In the same month, on Nov. 20, 1963, the Royal Numismatic Society in England notified me that they had elected me a Fellow of the Society.

As a result of the publication of the *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, dealers were encouraged to sort out their Armenian coins and before long my collection increased by over 20,000 pieces. Eventually, I donated collections to various institutions. By supplying me with these coins, the dealers actually saved them from destruction. It is no secret that the Turks were constantly melting Armenian silver pieces and using the silver for jewelry. It is noteworthy that because of the attention Armenian coins were now enjoying, four of my correspondants, namely, Mr. Armenak Poladian, Mr. Miadsin Havandjian, Prof. Asbed Donabedian and Prof. E. E. Ebeyan, succeeded in two decades to raise the number of Armenian coins extant from ten thousand to fifty thousand. Most of the specimens were found in Turkey and northern Syria.

My new goals were to try to find answers to still unsolved problems relating to Cilician Armenian coins, to collect material for a serious study of Artaxiad coins, and to take a good look at Crusader coins, a subject which had not been really studied for a hundred years.

Mr. Poladian offered to sell me over 20 Crusader hoards at a reasonable price. I accepted the offer. These hoards consisted of mixed coins, both silver and copper, some in poor condition. Up to this time, the hoards reported in the literature consisted of presentable billons, attractive to dealers and collectors. Although the parcels which Mr. Poladian sent me were not readily saleable because of their appearance, I felt that they had truer numismatic value than hoards of several hundred helmet billons. It is interesting that once I received these shipments, the supply was exhausted and no more has become available. I saved these hoards for future study.

Mr. Havandjian sent me copper coins struck by Roupenian princes and I was able to publish an article putting forth the available material and information. He also sent me a Crusader type of billon struck by Levon I found among 845 billons of Bohemund IV of Antioch. This was a unique discovery worthy of publication.

Having recorded all the specimens of Artaxiad coins in the major museums in Europe, and being fortified by the purchase of a large number of coppers, I finally completed an extensive study which was published by the American Numismatic Society in 1968 under the title of "A Classification of the Coins of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia." It was a major effort and set the stage for my ambitious plan of preparing a corpus on the coinage of this period.

1970s-1980s

Continued demand for information on Cilician coins prompted the publication of my treatise on *Medieval Armenian Coins*, first appearing in *Revue des Études Arméniennes*, and later in book form. In this work, I presented clear line drawings of the coins, and English transliteration in a circle around the drawing, and a translation in the outer circle. Excellent line drawings were obtained by taking photographs of the

coins, going over the legends, figures or designs with black India ink, then bleaching out the photographs. This was done on a 3X enlargement, so that when the final bleached work was reduced to normal size, it became a very good representation of the coin itself. It made the study of Roupenian coins more interesting to the non-Armenian collector or scholar. The same technique was used in my book on *Roman Coins and Medallions Relating to Armenia*, written in Armenian and published by the Mekhitarists in Vienna in 1971. It listed over 600 Roman coins having legends or marks relating to Armenia.

To digress from numismatic activities a bit, it can be mentioned that I left Fabergé in 1954, but continued my consulting efforts in the flavor and fragrance industry. In 1951, D. Van Nostrand Company had published my book on *Perfumery Synthetics and Isolates*. In 1967, a second revised edition was published by Elsevier Publishing Company under the title of *Perfumery and Flavoring Synthetics* and was selected as one of the 100 best scientific/technical books among 4,000 published. The third revised edition was published by Allured Publications in 1986.

In the course of my research projects, I discovered a new method of preparing a compound called "leaf alcohol," a substance that gives a fresh green odor to fruits and vegetables. A major American firm adopted leaf alcohol for use in a food flavor, and before long, I was catapulted into the manufacture of small-scale expensive chemicals for the fragrance and flavor industries. A manufacturing company, Bedoukian Research, Inc., was incorporated in 1972 and now employs five doctoral chemists and ten graduate chemists. My son Robert who had studied chemical engineering at Tufts and received his doctorate in Organic Chemistry from Purdue University, joined the firm in 1975 and now heads its operations.

The challenges encountered in organic chemistry are almost as exciting as those in numismatics, but lack the romance of history.

My work on numismatics never ceased. By the mid-1970s, I had accumulated records of close to a thousand Artaxiad coins. Many of them were tetradrachms of Tigranes II, struck in Antioch, but a sufficient number of other types warranted an attempt to prepare a corpus. The Royal Numismatic Society was willing to consider publication of the book, and Dr. Michael Metcalf, the editor of the Society, undertook the arduous task of reading the manuscript and making the necessary changes.

Professor Otto Morkholm of the Copenhagen National Museum read the final draft. Both Miss Margaret Thompson and Mrs. Nancy Waggoner of the American Numismatic Society were most helpful during the preparation of this work. The *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* appeared in 1978 as *Special Publication*, No. 10 of the Royal Numismatic Society. It contained 10 introductory pages, 80 pages of text and corpus and 8 plates. The Mekhitarists of Vienna obtained 500 copies of the corpus and plates which they incorporated with the Armenian text in 1982. As frequently happens, new material turned up shortly after publication, and was summarized in the 1983 edition of *Revue des Études Arméniennes* and other journals.

In 1972, I received a letter from Y. T. Nercessian of Los Angeles announcing the formation of the Armenian Numismatic Society. As a result of his untiring efforts, the club has grown and attracted the attention of numismatists world wide. The Society also issues the *Armenian Numismatic Journal* on a regular basis. The publication of the Sibilian memorial volume in 1980, edited by Mr. Nercessian and Dr. D. Kouymjian, was a milestone in the Society's activities. Recognizing the need for a comprehensive bibliographical reference volume dealing with Armenian numismatics, the Armenian Numismatic Society published Nercessian's *Armenian Numismatic Bibliography and Literature* in 1984. This bilingual printing of 729 pages, including 1349 references, will long remain a handy references for all those interested in the coinage of Armenia and

related subjects. Mr. Nercessian is an indefatigable worker and his correspondence with me is voluminous.

Many suggestions for a second revised edition of my out-of-print book on the *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* were being sent to me. Publishing a new edition by the American Numismatic Society or any other organization was now beyond anyone's means. But on investigation, I discovered to my surprise that photocopying was a very reasonable way of getting around the financial problem. I brought the text up to date by inserting new information obtained since 1962 and photocopied the entire book. The original plates which had been photographed from aluminum foil impressions were not very satisfactory and I decided to replace them with photographs of plaster casts. A fine edition, with hard cover and gold lettering, was thus published in 1979 at a fraction of the cost of the original volume.

The Armenian Numismatic Society felt that my articles, both English and Armenian, scattered in many journals which were not readily available, should be collected in a single volume. Again thanks to the low cost of photocopying, my 47 numismatic articles appearing from 1952 to 1980 were combined in one book under the title of *Selected Numismatic Studies*. It was *Special Publication*, No. 1 of the Armenian Numismatic Society, dated 1981.

Numismatists had long recognized that certain coins struck in the second and third century before Christ belonged to Armenian kings, but because the number of coins known to exist was very small, the specimens could not be incorporated into the fabric of an Armenian study. Babelon devoted several pages in his classic *Les Rois de Syrie, d'Arménie et de Commagène* to this question and attributed the coins of Sames, Arsames, Xerxes and Abdissares to Armenian kings. Earlier, in 1859, Langlois had mentioned that some of these coins belonged to Armenia. In 1963, Mr. Cyril Toumanoff published his scholarly work, *Studies in Christian Caucasian History*, and presented a chronology of the rulers of the Orontid dynasty in Armenia from 401 B.C. to 95 B.C.

This chronology perplexed me for years and prevented me from studying the coinage of the early rulers of Armenia. According to Toumanoff, five rulers bore the name Orontes, but other rulers were part of this dynasty, including Sames, Arsames, and Xerxes. What couldn't be explained was the fact that not a single coin struck in Armenia attributable to an Orontes was in existence. It finally occurred to me that perhaps the Orontes Kings did not belong to the same ruling dynasty which had struck coins. Once this idea took hold, consulting historical sources as well as the recently published *Armenian Encyclopedia* confirmed my thinking that the Orontids ruling in Greater Armenia under the influence of the Achaemenid kings never struck coins. The kings ruling in southwestern Armenia under the Seleucids did issue coins, as did other small kingdoms in Asia Minor.

Soon the hidden facts came to light; the rest was simple. I had already compiled a record of this period from various museums and had personally collected many specimens. Enough pieces were now available to make a study, and an important article on the subject was published in the *Museum Notes* of the American Numismatic Society in 1981 entitled *Coinage of the Armenian Kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene*. The following year, the Armenian Numismatic Society in its *Special Publication*, No. 4 published the article in booklet form along with its Armenian version.

This autobiography has dealt primarily with my numismatic endeavors over the past fifty years. Hopefully, it will encourage others to continue research on the many problems that remain to be solved, and will give them the intense satisfaction that I have derived from collecting and studying the coinage of Armenia.

PAUL Z. BEDOUKIAN, Ph. D.



Series I

Volume XX, No. 2

June 1994

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ARMENIAN
NUMISMATIC
JOURNAL

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Series I

Vol. XX, No. 2

June 1994

LATEST NEWS

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE VOL. II

In our book, *Armenian Numismatic Bibliography and Literature*, Vol. II (in preparation), we have opened three new chapters in order to accommodate recent changes.

1. New literature composed to describe USSR commemorative coins on Armenian subjects. This chapter is named "Issues of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Relating to Armenia."
2. As we all know, the USSR was dissolved and the states constituting the former USSR are now independent and sovereign republics. To be ready for currencies of the third republic, the new chapter is called "The Republic of Armenia (1991)."
3. When suddenly we faced the departure of several famous Armenian numismatists we realized that a chapter on "Numismatists" was missing. It is better late than never. Therefore, we have opened a chapter where applicable entries are made for well known numismatists.

During the past few months we have reviewed all information known to us in numismatic literature and *Armenian Encyclopedia*, on past and present Armenian numismatists, and recorded the following persons: ABGARIANS, Mesrop T. (12.X.1908-†13.XI.1992); ALISHAN, Fr. Ghewond M. (1820-†1901); ATRPET (1860-†1937); BASMADJIAN, K. J. (1864-†17.V.1942); BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z. (11.VI.1912); DASHIAN, Fr. Hakobos (25.10.1866-†3.2.1933); DONABEDIAN, Asbed H. M. (6.I.1923-†23.I.1993); EBEYAN, A. A. (1913); GARABETIAN, Berj M. (1908-†5.VII-1987); JAMGOCHIAN, Nicholas V. (1912-†1993); LANGLOIS, Victor (25.10.1866-†3.2.1933); MOUSHEGHIAN, KH. A. (20.IX.1919-†5.XI.1992); NERCESSIAN, Y. T. ; SABBAGHIAN, Berj. (1918-†12.VII.1982); SARKISSIAN, Henry V.; SARYAN, Levon A.; SEKOULIAN, Fr. Augustinus (19.9.1921); SIBILIAN, Fr. Clement (17.II.1824-†23.V.1878); VASMER, Richard R. (1888-†1938). Members possessing such information (on other numismatists as well) unknown to us are invited to submit them to the Society. If only bibliographic information is submitted instead of a photocopy, please indicate it if "with portrait." Their names shall be included in the "acknowledgment" section of *ANBL* Vol. II for sending numismatic literature.

We had originally planned to publish *ANBL*, Vol. II covering the years 1981-1990. This did not materialize. Hopefully, volume two covering the years 1981 to 2000 will be published. Such a volume may be 300-400 pages. This will be similar to our 1984 edition, which describes all Armenian numismatic literature (with bilingual abstracts) from the beginning to 1980.

Y. T. Nercessian

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL is the quarterly publication of Armenian Numismatic Society, an educational, non-profit organization. Editor, Y. T. Nercessian, 8511 Beverly Park Place, Pico Rivera, California 90660-1920, U. S. A. Associate Editor, W. Gewenian, Corresponding Editors, Levon A. Saryan (Greenfield, WI) and Henry Sarkissian (Yerevan). Non-member subscriptions (individuals and institutions) \$10.00 per year. Back issues available.

OBITUARY

It is with deep sorrow that we report the death of Mr. Edward Joseph who passed away in Glendale, California (3.IX.1903-†9.I.1994). Mr. Joseph was a good friend and Member of the Armenian Numismatic Society.

LETTERS

I read with great pleasure Dr. Saryan's article on overstruck bronzes of Tigranes the Great in the recent *Celator*. About two years ago I started working on overstrikes, chiefly Greek silver. Of course, I quickly became aware of the Armenian copper overstrikes and started acquiring them whenever I happened across them. I now have six: five Tigranes II and one Artavasdes. ...

I do not have photographs at hand. I could prepare them, but frankly I would be just as glad to send the coins themselves to you for examination. ...

...For years I have been meaning to join your Society, but somehow I have never gotten around to it. Would you please send me membership information?

David MacDonald
Illinois State University
Normal, IL

I just returned from the International Symposium on the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia. It was sponsored by the Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church in New York City November 12-14, and included lectures by several prominent scholars, a play, a concert of medieval music, a special requiem mass for the kings, catholicoes, writers, and artists who lived and worked between 1080 and 1375, and finally a medieval Armenian banquet. The entire symposium was held under the auspices of His Holiness Karekin II, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia (who spoke eloquently several times on the significance of the Cilician era in Armenian history), and flawlessly organized by His Eminence Archbishop Mesrob Ashjian and the staff of the Armenian Prelacy. A beautiful commemorative booklet was published (publication of the full proceedings is planned), and a large commemorative medal in bronze was struck.

The sessions, held at the Alliance Francaise on East 59 Street near Central Park, were attended by overflow crowds. Excellent symposium papers were presented by scholars from around the globe in the fields of history, linguistics, literature, theology, music, and art, some of whom work on the fringes of Armenian numismatics. I had the distinct pleasure of meeting many scholars from Armenia and elsewhere for the first time (including Levon Chookaszian, Azat Bozoyan, Alice Taylor, Sylvie Merlan, Gerard Dedeyan, Denis Sinor, Count Rudit de Collenberg, Vartan Matiossian, Peter Cowe, and Edmond Schutz), and renewing my acquaintance with several others (Kevork Der Vartanian, Levon Zekyan, Lucy Der Manuelian, and others). Unfortunately, Dr. Bedoukian was unable to attend, and in his stead I was asked to present a paper on the coinage of Cilician Armenia, which was very well received.

Levon A. Saryan
Greenfield, WI

A note on attribution: The late Dr. Mesrop Abgarians published an article entitled "Four Rare Artaxiad Copper Coins," *ANJ*, Ser I., Vol. XVI (1990), No. 3, pp. 23-27. Here coin No. 2 was presented as a "copper coin of Tigranes II?" (Obv.: Apollo, Rev.: Heracles). This coin was considered overstruck on a Seleucid coin.

While doing research and cataloguing overstruck Artaxiad coins, I came across additional information which should be published here.

In Vol. II of D. R. Sear's *Greek Coins and Their Values* (London 1979), p. 683, No. 7268, a copper of Prusias II of the Bithynian Kingdom is described, Obv.: Prusias, Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ either side of naked Heracles stg. l., holding club and lion's skin. This coin of Prusias is extremely similar to the copper of Tigranes described by Abgarians. In fact the legend on Abgarians coin reads ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ. Apparently, the person who sold this chalcus did not know any better and Abgarians purchased a coin worth about 40% of the value of Tigranes II Heracles.

Y. T. Nercessian

A SILVER COIN HOARD OF LEVON III AND OSHIN

Plate V

Levon A. SARYAN

The coinage of fourteenth century Cilician Armenia offers several challenges for the numismatic researcher. Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian and others, the coins of the various kings have been attributed satisfactorily, but we are still poorly informed about the sequence of issue under individual kings. Medieval hoards could be used to shed light on this topic, but most recorded hoards pertain to earlier kings Levon I (1198-1219) and Hetoum I (1226-1270).¹ Few hoards of the later kings are known and fewer still have been published. Thus medieval Armenian coinage remains a fertile area for original investigation.

Mixed hoards of the later kings are plausible based on historic and numismatic considerations,² and can offer clues to the chronological arrangement of coin issues. No hoards combining Levon III (1301-1307) and Oshin (1308-1320) have been documented heretofore. Prior to 1992 no hoards of Levon III had been published, and gaps still remain in our understanding of the coinage of this king.³ Only one study of the rare and attractive coronation trams of Oshin has been published.⁴ No hoards of Oshin takvorins have yet been described.⁵ The importance of this mixed hoard consisting mostly of takvorins of Levon III and Oshin is thus readily apparent.

Historical background

During the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, Cilician Armenia was under nearly constant enemy attack. By 1300, the Crusader principalities of the eastern Mediterranean had crumbled under relentless Egyptian Mamluk onslaught, and only Armenia was left on the mainland to uphold the Christian standard. After a decade of instability and fratricidal strife in the royal palace, Prince Levon (the younger son of Thoros) assumed the throne of Armenia in 1301 with the assistance of his uncle Hetoum II (who had ruled intermittently as king in the late 1200s) as coadjutor.⁶ Levon III returned the country to some semblance of economic and political normalcy; it is apparent, at least, that he reorganized the mint to produce silver coinage in quantity after a decade of turmoil under Hetoum II, Thoros, Smpad, and Gosdantin I.

¹ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Armenian Coin Hoards* (Los Angeles, 1987), lists 41 such discoveries up to 1987. See also P. Woodhead, "Two Small Armenian Hoard Groups," *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. XCV (May 1987), No. 4, pp. 107-109, and L. A. Saryan, "An Armenian Medieval Bronze Group," *Journal of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society*, No. 23 (April 1990), pp. 4-7.

² P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962), p. 97, discusses a hoard reported in the late 1800s by Father Sibilian; also see P. Z. Bedoukian, "An Important Hoard of Gosdantin III, Levon the Usurper, and Gosdantin IV of Cilician Armenian," in *Haigazian Armenological Review*, Vol. III (1972), pp. 151-183 (in Armenian).

³ Y. T. Nercessian, "A Hoard of Levon III Takvorins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XVIII (1992), pp. 3-14; L. A. Saryan and C. A. Hajnian, "Another Hoard of Levon III Takvorins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XVIII (1992), pp. 15-24; L. A. Saryan, "More Takvorins of Levon III," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XVIII (1992), pp. 77-78.

⁴ P. Z. Bedoukian, "A Hoard of Silver Coronation Trams of Oshin (1308-1320)," *Haigazian Armenological Review*, Vol. IV (1973), pp. 81-96 (in Armenian). J. Guevrekian, "King Oshin Half Tram," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 91-95.

⁵ The Mekhitarist collection of 298 Oshin silver pieces (collected over several years) was originally published in Armenian in the 1970s by Fr. Au. Sekoulian (see *Numismatic Studies* (in Armenian) (Vienna, 1982), pp. 75-101).

⁶ For the history of Levon III, see articles cited in footnote 3 above.

Religious strife, however, plagued Armenia during Levon's reign. The royal family actively promoted union between the Armenian and Roman Catholic Churches as a means of securing military and political assistance for the beleaguered country. They were opposed in this policy by a substantial number of nobles and citizens (often labelled "nationalists"), who were against any compromise which could weaken the independence of the Armenian Church.

In November 1307, King Levon III, Hetoum II, and forty leading Armenian dignitaries and nobles were invited, under false pretexts, to a meeting with their Mongol allies in the city of Anazarba. Upon arrival, they were mercilessly butchered at the hand of the Mongol general Pilarghou. Historian Michael Chamich claims that the murder of the Armenian king and his entourage was engineered by opponents of religious compromise, although this is doubted by historian Sirarpie Der Nersessian, who notes that none of the available medieval chronicles make this point.⁷

The country and the royal family were outraged at this treacherous act. Oshin, a younger brother of Hetoum II, quickly took the helm of the government, raised an army, and drove the Mongols from Cilicia. He also complained to the great Mongol Khan, who recalled Pilarghou and had him decapitated for his deed. Oshin was crowned king of Armenia in the Cathedral of Saint Sophia at Tarsus in 1308.⁸

During Oshin's reign, confessional strife continued unabated. The king attempted to maintain the religious policies of his predecessors, hoping for an agreement that would bring western aid to assist Armenia against the relentless Moslem attacks. Oshin took stern measures against his opponents. According to historian Samuel Anetsi, Oshin obtained the consent of the Catholicos Gosdantin and some nobles to seize several monks, priests, and lay people who were opposed to the acknowledgement of two distinct natures of Christ, the use of water in the chalice during the Divine Liturgy, and other changes in the Armenian Church ritual.⁹ Many of these opponents were killed or exiled to the island of Cyprus. Sarkis, the bishop of Jerusalem, absolutely refused to abide by the dictates of the catholicos, and established the independence of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem at this time. Seeing the futility of these efforts, Oshin ultimately decided to eschew religious disputes and let matters take their natural course.

In 1317, Oshin's first wife Ann died, and shortly afterward he married Johanna, who was descended from the royal family of Sicily. Being thus connected, he requested and was promised military aid from the West. "The western world, however," laments de Morgan, "was losing interest in the fate of Armenia, and all Oshin could obtain was a grant of thirty thousand sequins sent him by the Pope at Avignon, John XXII."¹⁰

Oshin restored external peace for a few years, but in 1314, troubles began anew. Marauding tribesmen from central Anatolia attacked western Cilicia, but were repulsed by the forces of Baron Oshin, lord of the castle of Gorigos. In 1315, the Egyptian Mamluks invaded from the southeast, capturing the city of Malatia, and in 1316 Laranda (Karaman) too was taken. Hoping to finish the work, the Mamluks returned in 1320 with an army of 18,000 men and began to ravage the Armenian countryside. "Oshin at first was inclined to retreat before the infidels," writes Chamich, but at length 200 courageous Armenian soldiers attacked the Egyptians by surprise in their camp

⁷ S. Der Nersessian, "The Kingdom of Cilician Armenia," in *A History of the Crusades*, Vol. II, ed. K. M. Setton (Philadelphia, 1962), p. 658 (see especially footnote 50).

⁸ Our principal sources for the history of Oshin's reign are J. de Morgan, *A History of the Armenian People* (Boston, 1965), pp. 246-247; Bedoukian's *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, pp. 15-16; Michael Chamich, *History of Armenia*, Vol. II (Calcutta, 1827, reprinted in New York in 1990), pp. 278-282; Fr. J. Issaverdens, *Armenia and the Armenians* (Venice, 1874), pp. 339-343; Der Nersessian, *op. cit.*, pp. 657-659; *Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia*, Vol. V, pp. 411 and Vol. XII, pp. 550.

⁹ de Morgan, p. 246.

¹⁰ de Morgan, p. 247.

near the port of Ayas.¹¹ The struggle which ensued could have spelled the end of the kingdom, had the invaders not been trapped and defeated by the Armenians in this decisive confrontation.¹² The battle, at which as many as 6000 Mamluk soldiers lost their lives, took place shortly after Oshin's death in July 1320.

The Hoard

The present study records a mixed hoard of silver coins attributed to Levon III, Oshin, and Levon IV (1320-1342). Of a total of 58 pieces, 14 are takvorins of Levon III and 42 are takvorins of his successor Oshin. One coronation tram of Oshin and one takvorin of Levon IV complete the collection.

Since the coins were originally available only for limited examination, a preliminary report of the hoard was submitted for publication.¹³ Subsequently, it became possible to acquire the entire group and to prepare this complete account.

According to available information, this is a single entire hoard recently unearthed in the Middle East. It changed hands at the New York International Coin Show in December 1992. No information about the circumstances of discovery (date, place, context, identity of the finder, or original composition) is known. It can be assumed that this hoard was tampered with for commercial purposes prior to reaching our hands. The darker surface coloration, worn dies, and noticeable circulation wear on the single Levon IV takvorin (coin 58), and considerable wear on one of the Oshin takvorins (coin 30), suggest that these two pieces are intruders. The remaining coins have similar surface patinas and preservation, suggesting a common origin.

Description of the coins

LEVON III TAKVORINS: Obverse. Clean-shaven king seated on horse riding right but facing forward, carrying a lance over his shoulder. Field marking behind the king is typically three pellets arranged in a triangle. Clockwise Armenian inscription around edge enclosed by double band of fine pellets, reads ԼՅՈՒ ԹԱԳԱԼՈՐ ՀԱՅՆ or variants thereof. Reverse. Lion with curved tail walking to right with a cross above. Field marking is usually a single pellet to the left of the lion's tail. Clockwise Armenian inscription, again enclosed by a double band of fine pellets, reading ԾԻՎԵԱՆ (ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՄՒ or variants thereof. Average weight of 14 coins in this hoard 2.43 grams (weight range 2.10 to 2.93 grams).

OSHIN CORONATION TRAM: Obverse. Bearded king seated on an ornated throne facing forward, holding a lily in his left hand and globus cruciger in his right hand. The hand of God is seen in upper right field, anointing the king. Clockwise Armenian inscription enclosed by a double bond of fine pellets, reads ԱՅԾԻ ԹԱԳԱԼՈՐ ՀԱՅՆ. Reverse. Two rampant lions facing a long cross, Armenian letter Կ at the base of the cross. Clockwise inscription reads ԿԱՐՈՒՆԻՇՊԱՆ Ս. Ե. Weight of this coin 2.86 grams, Bedoukian type 31.¹⁴ Oshin's coronation trams were intentionally patterned in style, weight, and fineness after the regular trams of Levon I. They are very rare and were struck in limited numbers, probably only in 1308, to commemorate Oshin's elevation to the Armenian throne.

¹¹ Chamich, p. 280.

¹² It can be argued that, had the Armenians not decided to take the enemy by surprise in this engagement, the Mamluk force would have completely overrun Armenia, spelling the end of the kingdom. The strategic move gave Armenia, in effect, 55 years of further existence. Parallels could be drawn with the surprise capture of Kelbajar and other districts by forces of the Republic of Mountainous Karabagh (Artsakh) in 1993.

¹³ L. A. Saryan, "Fourteenth Century Armenian Silver Hoard Discovered," *The Celator*, Vol. VII (May 1993), No. 5, pp. 34-37.

¹⁴ Bedoukian, "A Hoard of Silver Coronation Trams of Oshin," p. 89.

OSHIN TAKVORINS: Obverse. Bearded king riding horse and carrying a lance similar to Levon III takvorin, but often slightly cruder in style. Field markings consist typically of one or two Armenian letters, one behind the mounted king, and another in front of or beneath the horse. Armenian inscription, enclosed within bands of pellets reads ԱՆՇԽԱ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՆՈ ՀԱՅՈՑ or variants. Reverse. Depiction of lion with a cross, as for Levon III, generally slightly cruder in style. Field marking, when present, is typically a pellet to the right of the lion's tail. Reverse inscription reads ԾՐՎԱՎՈ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՐԵ Ի ՄԻՒՆՈ Մ ԱԲՈՒ or variants thereof. Mean weight for 42 examples in this hoard is 2.41 grams (range 2.10 to 2.65 grams).

Despite great similarities, there are noteworthy differences between the takvorins of Levon III and Oshin. On the takvorins of Levon III, the king appears clean-shaven, since he assumed the throne before the age of majority, whereas Oshin appears with a beard. The reverse field mark (usually a dot) appears to the left of the tail on Levon III and to the right of the tail on coins of Oshin. Oshin's die engravers used Armenian characters as obverse field marks, unlike Levon III. Most of the Oshin takvorins in this hoard (34 of 42 examples) and elsewhere (125 of 213 examples listed in Bedoukian's *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*) use the term ԾՐՎԱՎՈ in the reverse inscription; this is not seen on coins of Levon III. Taken together, these observations indicate that Oshin introduced several changes into mint practice after assuming the Armenian throne.

LEVON IV TAKVORIN: Virtually identical to takvorins of Oshin, except for the obverse inscription reading ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՆՈ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Weight is 2.21 grams, Bedoukian type 1982 variety. The spelling of the word "made" on the reverse is ԾՐՎԱՎՈ, an unusual variant for this king.

Cataloguing the hoard

The coins were first classified according to Bedoukian's *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, by king, type, and completeness of the inscription. Levon III takvorins were further subdivided according to obverse and reverse designs as outlined in recent studies.¹⁵ The assigned die numbers for Levon III takvorins correlate with those previously used by Saryan and Hajinian.¹⁶ The Oshin coronation tram and the Levon IV takvorin were classified according to Bedoukian's previous studies.¹⁷ The catalogue is presented in Table I.

Examination of the Oshin takvorins showed that classification based on design and field markings was possible. The coins were first arranged according to Bedoukian corpus numbers. A classification based on the design of the coins was then devised, utilizing obverse field letters and the style of lance carried by the king. Reverses were classified according to the shape of the lion's tail and presence or absence of a pellet or other field mark. To simplify the work of future researchers, diagrams of the various types presented in Tables II and III. Many varieties of Oshin takvorins exist which are not covered by this hoard (such as Bedoukian types 1887-1889 (Obv./S), 1891 and 1924 (Obv. Թ/U), and 1892-1894 (Obv. Վ/S)); consequently, the classification has been designed for expansion as more coins are described. Finally, after careful comparison of all specimens, die numbers were assigned.

¹⁵ See footnote 3 above.

¹⁶ *op. cit.* in footnote 3 above.

¹⁷ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 368-374, and Bedoukian, "A Hoard of Silver Coronation Trams of Oshin," *op. cit.*

Table I. Catalogue of Levon III and Oshin Takvorins

No	Bed No	Reverse Legend	那人	†	Wt	Obv m/m	Obv/Rev Die	Pl
LEVON III								
ՀԵԽՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ								
001	1734	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻՒ Է	1c	A13	2.48	05	04	
ՀԵԽՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ								
002	1742	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	3b	A2	2.35	15	36	
003	1743	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	3b	A2	2.23	15	42	
004	1745	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Մ	3a	A7	2.10	21	58	
ՀԵԽՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ								
005	1758	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	1b	A7	2.27	29	72	
ՀԵԽՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ								
006	1766V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	7a	A5	2.42	71	136 *	
ՀԵԽՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ								
007	1772a	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՄԻՒ	5a	B7	2.27	73	138 *	
ՀԵԽՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (obverse: two staves)								
008	1776V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	4d	B6	2.93	39	140	
ՀԵԽՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՇ'								
009	1778	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	1c	A11	2.75	47	70	
010	1778a	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	1c	A9	2.46	47	50	
ՀԵԽՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՇ'								
011	1791	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	1c	A12	2.37	55	104	
012	1793	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	1c	A7	2.58	75	72 *	
013	1795a	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի	1c	A2	2.45	55	78	
ՀԵԽՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅ								
014	1801V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	3a	B3	2.30	77	142	
OSHIN								
ԱԿԻԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ								
015	HAR31	ԱԿԱՐՈՂՈՂԹԲԱՆ ԱՑ Է	-	-	2.86	-	-	- *
ԱԿԻԒԻՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ								
016	1851V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	9a	A1	2.32	-	01	02 *
017	1852V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	2a	A2	2.54	/8	03	04 *
triangle reverse								
ԱԿԻԒԻՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ								
018	1857	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	3a	A1	2.65	ε/	05	06
ԱԿԻԒԻՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՇ'								
019	1860V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ reverse spelling error	1b	B1	2.39	/8	07	08 *
ԱԿԻԒԻՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՇ								
020	1863V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ reverse spelling error	1a	B2	2.59	/8	09	10
021	1863a	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	1c	B3	2.53	/8	11	12 *
022	1866a	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	1c	B2	2.19	/8	13	14
ԱԿԻԒԻՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅԾ								
023	1870	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	2a	A3	2.41	/8	15	16
024	1871V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	2b	B4	2.54	/8	17	18 *
025	1873	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՄԻ	2b	B4	2.40	/8	17	20

No	Bed No	Reverse Legend	↑	†	Wt	Obv m/m	Obv/Rev Die	Pl
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ								
026	1877	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Է Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ	4a	A5	2.46	8/Հ	19	22
027	1878a	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ'	4a	A3	2.50	8/Հ	19	24 *
028	1878b	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ	4a	A5	2.53	8/Հ	19	26
029	1878b	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ	4a	A5	2.49	8/Հ	19	28
030	1879V	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ	4a	A5	2.27	8/Հ	19	30
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ								
031	1882V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի Ս	8a	C1	2.40	Ա/Մ	21	32 *
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ								
032	1883V	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ no lance, m/m U between hind legs	5a	A8	2.16	8/Ա	23	34 *
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ								
033	1906b	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻ	1a	B4	2.44	./8	25	36 *
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅ								
034	1908	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻ	2c	A3	2.58	/8	27	38 *
035	1908	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻ	2c	A3	2.50	/8	27	40 *
036	1908	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻ reverse dot missing	2c	A3	2.28	/8	27	40
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅ								
037	1914V	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻ	1a	B5	2.37	./8	29	42
038	1919	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ	1a	B1	2.37	./8	31	44
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅ								
039	1920a	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Է Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	10a	B2	2.30	./y	33	46 *
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅ								
040	1921	+ՉԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի Ս	8b	C1	2.34	Ա/Մ	35	32
041	1923	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի Ս	8f	C2	2.23	Ա/Մ	37	48
042	1923	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի Ս	8d	C2	2.37	Ա/Մ	39	50 *
043	1923a	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ	8d	C3	2.10	Ա/Մ	39	52
044	1923a	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ	8e	C3	2.43	Ա/Մ	41	52
045	1923V	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի Ս (?)	8c	C1	2.37	Ա/Մ	43	54
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅ								
046	1925	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻՒ	7a	A4	2.64	Գ/Մ	45	56
047	1926	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	7b	A4	2.24	Գ/Մ	47	58
048	1926	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	7c	A3	2.57	Գ/Մ	49	60
049	1926a	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ Ս	7c	A4	2.54	Գ/Մ	51	62
050	1927	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	7b	A4	2.47	Գ/Մ	53	64
051	1927	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	7c	A4	2.40	Գ/Մ	55	66 *
052	1927a	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	7d	A7	2.38	Գ/Տ	57	68 *
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅ								
053	1928	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ reverse dot missing	6a	A3	2.52	Ե/Հ	59	40 *
+ԱԽԾԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅ								
054	1931	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻՒ	7b	A1	2.53	Գ/Մ	61	70
055	1932	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	7b	A4	2.32	Գ/Մ	61	66
056	1932V	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	7e	A3	2.27	Գ/Մ	63	72
057	1932V	+ՉԻՆԱԾ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	7c	A6	2.41	Գ/Մ	65	74

LEVON IV

+ԵՐԻՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՀԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ	
058	1982V

Metrology

The weight of each coin was determined to the nearest hundredth of a gram using a top-loading electronic balance. The Levon III takvorins showed an average weight of 2.43 grams. Weights ranged between extremes of 2.10 and 2.93 grams with a standard deviation of 0.22 grams, yielding a coefficient of variation of 8.9%. The dispersion about the mean is slightly greater than observed previously for takvorins of this king.

The Oshin takvorins proved to have nearly the same mean weight and extreme limits as the Levon III coins. The mean of Oshin takvorins was 2.41 grams (range extremes of 2.10 to 2.65 grams) with a standard deviation of 0.13 grams and coefficient of variation of 5.4%.

It can be seen from these figures that the takvorins of Levon III and Oshin were nearly identical in weight and tolerance, and probably had equivalent values in the marketplace. It is not unreasonable to suppose that takvorins of Levon III and Oshin circulated together during Oshin's reign. Discovery of other mixed hoards of these kings may be expected in the future.

The single coronation tram of Oshin weighed 2.86 grams (typical for trams of kings Levon I and Hetoum). The single takvorin of Levon IV (2.21 grams) is within the range of coins from this king.

Oshin die study

The few examples of Levon III takvorins in the present group do not add much to the information already available about the dies of this king. The Oshin takvorins, on the other hand, present some interesting features.

First of all, the 42 Oshin takvorins in this group present a very wide but incomplete range of die varieties. Thirty-three different obverses and 37 different reverses were observed; the great majority, therefore, appear only once in the hoard. It is also clear that within the obverse groups die engravers and craftsmen of greater and lesser skill were employed. Specifically, the dies of obverse type 8 (field letters U/U) are of cruder workmanship, and the reverses with which they are paired (type C) are likewise artistically lacking.

Even in this small sample, it can be seen that specific obverses and reverses appear to travel together, implying (as did the same observation for Levon III)¹⁸ that coins were struck in separate workshops or for discrete periods of time. Note that obverse types 4 and 7 are linked with reverse type A, that obverse type 8 is associated with reverse type C, and that obverse type 1 is paired to reverse type B. Sekoulian has suggested that the obverse field letters may represent the initials of the engravers, and this may well be the case; for example, coins of obverse class 1 appear to be engraved by a single hand, and coins of class 8 by a different hand.

It is interesting to note that, of the three examples of reverse die 40 (coins 35, 36, and 53), two appear to be of a later state. The die was originally engraved with a field dot (coin 35), which is missing from coins 36 and 53. The available examples do not allow us to decide if the missing dot is due to accidental die damage, intentional obliteration, or a striking flaw.

Despite the small number of Oshin takvorins in this sample it is possible to use die-identity data to estimate the number of dies used for Oshin's takvorin coinage.¹⁹ This estimate must be regarded as tentative because of the relatively small number of coins

¹⁸ See footnote 3 above.

¹⁹ W. W. Esty, "Estimation of the Size of Coinage: A Survey and Comparison of Methods," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 146 (1986), pp. 185-215. The method of Good was selected, pp. 189-190, 208.

in this hoard. The calculation reveals that the size of Oshin's coinage may have amounted to as many as 98 ± 18 obverse dies and 152 ± 26 reverse dies. If each reverse die was responsible for an average of 30,000 coins, the size of Oshin's takvorin coinage could have varied between 3.7 and 5.3 million coins.

Table II. Oshin takvorin obverse matrix of lance design

Field marks left/right	a	b	c	d	e	f
1. ./8	x		x			
2. /8	x	x	x			
3. ε/	x					
4. 8/ζ or 8/λ	x					
5. 8/U		no lance				
6. ε/ζ or ε/λ	x					
7. η/U or η/S	x	x	x		x	x
8. U/U	x	x	x	x	x	x
9. no field marks	x					
10. ./γ	x					

Note: Obverse left field mark is above the horse's tail. The right field mark is usually beneath the horse's head; types 4 and 5 are exceptions.

Table III. Oshin takvorins, reverse styles

A. Good style, end of tail points vertically	B. Good style, end of tail points to left	C. Rough style work- manship and lettering
		
1. 4 branches, no dot	1. 3 br. end, dot	1. 3 br., dot
		
2. 4 br., triangle	2. 2 br. end, dot	2. 4 br., no dot
		
3. 4 br., dot	3. bushy end, dot	3. 3 br., no dot
		
4. 4 br., dot, ornate cross	4. 3 nearly equal br. end, dot	
		
5. 5 br., dot	5. knot end, dot	
		
6. 3 br., dot		
		
7. 3 br. + dot, free dot		
		
8. 5 br., no dot		

Note: Crosses generally do not vary appreciably, except A4; lion's paws are usually similar.

Conclusion

The composition of this hoard indicates that silver takvorins of Levon III and Oshin had comparable weights and that the coins of the two kings circulated together during the reign of Oshin. This is confirmed by Bedoukian in an article on Arabic overstruck

coins of this period.²⁰ Close study of the coins indicates that Oshin made several changes in mint practice during his rule. This hoard was possibly buried during the turmoil which befell Cilician Armenia between 1314 and 1320.

It seems that the coverage of Oshin takvorin die varieties by this hoard is limited; the absence of several varieties recorded in Bedoukian reflects the comparatively small number of examples in this hoard, and may also indicate that this hoard was buried toward the middle of Oshin's reign. It may be tentatively suggested that Oshin's takvorin coinage required about 100 obverse and 150 reverse dies.²¹

ԼԵՒՈՆ Գ-Ի ԵՒ ՕՇԻՆԻ ԱՐԾԱԲ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐՈՒ ԳԱՆՉ ՄՀ [ԱՆՎԻՌԱՎԱՐԱՐ]

Ցարդ առաջին անգամ ըլլալով կը տեղեկագրուի Լևոն Գ-ի և Օշին խառն արծաթներու դրամագիւտ մը, բազկացած 58 կտոր դրամներէ. 14 Լևոն Գ-ի և 42 Օշինի թագուորիններ, 1 կտոր Օշինի օծման դրամ և 1 թագուորին Լևոն Գ-ին:

Դրամագիւտը գասաւորեցաւ ըստ Պտտոկեանի Կիլիկիան Հապատամի դրամները կոթողային բանասիրութեան ուղղութեամբ, թագաւորին ժամանակագրական կարգով, զրամի տիպով՝ խորագրութեան կատարելիութեամբ: Լևոն Գ-ի դրամներուն համար օգտագործեցին նաև հեղինակին նախապէս հրատարակած աշխատանքը:

Օշինի թագուորիններուն գասաւորումը հիմնուեցաւ երեսի ու կոնակի պատկերատիպերուն ու դաշտի նշաններուն վրայ, որոնց բոլորին համար գծագրութիւններ պատրաստուեցան հեղինակին կողմէ:

Այս դրամագիւտի բաղադրութիւնը կը վաւերացնէ, թէ Լևոն Գ-ի և Օշինի թագուորինները ունեցած են բաղդատելի կշիռներ և այս երկու թագաւորներու ժրամները միատեղ չը շանառութիւն ըրած են Օշինի գահակալութեան ընթացքին: Այս հաստատուած է նաև Պտտոկեանի կողմէ արաբերնով կրկնադրումուած դրամներու վերաբերեալ յօդուածի մը մէջ:

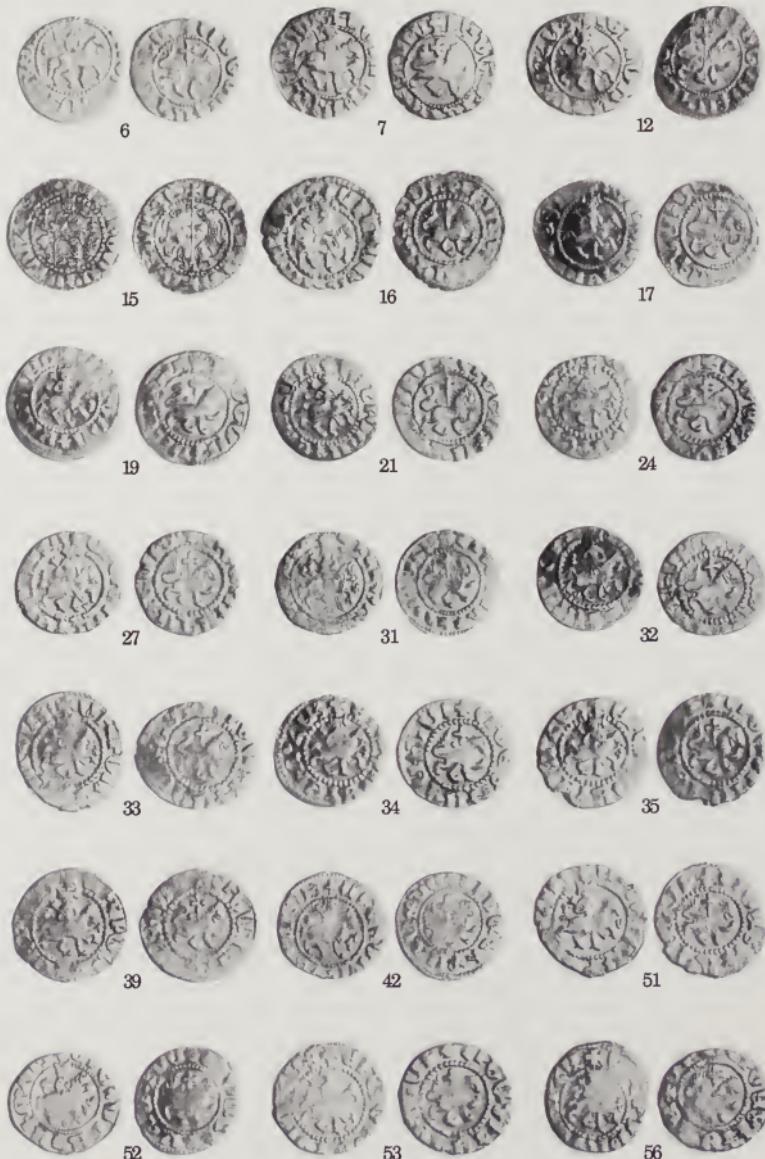
Դրամներու ուսումնասիրութիւնը ցոյց կու տայ, թէ Օշին կատարած է բաւարար փոփոխութիւններ դրամահատարանի գործունէութեան մէջ: Կ'ենթագրուի թէ այս դրամագիւտը թաղուած ըլլայ 1314-1320 թուականներու խառնակութեանց ընթացքին:

Պտտոկեանի կողմէ ցոյցակագրուած Օշինի դրամներուն քանի մը տարբերակները կը բացաւային այս դրամագիւտին մէջ: Այս նաև կը նշանակէ, թէ դրամագիւտը թաղուած է Օշինի գահակալութեան շրջանի կիսուն: Ըստ դրամագիւտի քննութեան, նաև կ'ենթագրուի թէ Օշինի թագուորիններու ընդհանուր սահմանը պահանջած ըլլայ մօտ 100 երեսի և 150 կոնակի կնիքներ:

ԼԵՒՈՆ Ա ՍԱՐԵԱՆ

²⁰ P. Z. Bedoukian, "Some Armenian Coins Overstruck in Arabic," *Selected Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 1981), pp. 161-171.

²¹ The assistance of Y. T. Nercessian and Charles A. Hajinian in the preparation of this paper is gratefully acknowledged.



Levon A Saryan, A Silver Coin Hoard of Levon III and Oshin

**THE ARMENIAN COIN AUCTION OF
CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP, INC.
(1993)**

A substantial Armenian coin collection, consigned to the Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., was auctioned by mail bid on September 29, 1993.¹ Altogether, 234 lots (444 coins) are listed: the Armenian kingdom of Sophene (2 coins), the Artaxiads of Armenia (31), the kingdom of Commagene (3), Roman Coins relating to Armenia (7), Nabatea (1), Islamic coins struck in the cities of historic Armenia (201), Cilician Armenia (199). Numerous lots contained more than one coin. Coins issued by Armenian dynasties totaled 235 pieces.

Coins of kingdom of Sophene include examples of kings Arsames I and Abdissares. The Artaxiad dynasty is represented by Tigranes I, Tigranes II, Artavasdes II, Tigranes III, Tigranes IV, and Tigranes V. The Roupenian dynasty includes coins from three barons and all of the kings. The earliest coin was issued by Arsames I (ca. 240 B.C.) and the latest coin was issued by King Levon V (1375).

It was not indicated to whom the coins belonged. The entire auction catalogue was composed under the careful direction of Victor England. The ancient Armenian coins were catalogued by the staff of the CNG, and the Cilician Armenian coins were attributed by Y. T. Nercessian. The catalogue was professionally prepared: each coin was illustrated by excellent photographs, Bedoukian corpus numbers, metrological data, and Greek legends indicated. Unfortunately the legends of Islamic and Cilician Armenian coins were not published.²

Generally speaking, realistic prices were realized. However, in some cases collectors pushed prices higher, and in few cases coins sold for substantially less than their estimates. Arsames and Abdissares coppers in fine condition were obtained at record prices; on the other hand, some tetradrachms and a drachm of Tigranes the Great sold considerably lower than the estimates. Rare Roupenian coins, such as bilingual half trams, exceeded expectations, yet a tram of King Goshantin I brought 75% of the estimate at the hammer. Generally, very rare and unusual coins appeared to do well. According to the "prices realized" provided by the CNG, most of the coins sold.³ The total estimated price for 234 lots was \$54,500, and it netted \$55,015 (including the 10% buyer's fee).

The collection includes some noteworthy rarities: Augustus aureus (ARMENIA CAPTA), al-Mutawakkil gold dinar inscribed Arminiyah (A.H. 232-247), copper coins of barons Roupen I and Toros I, Levon I one lion coronation tram, Levon II tram with Hetoum-Zabel tram design, Goshantin I tram and kardez, and a billon denier of Levon V (who ruled less than eight months).

The statistical data is tabulated and offered to our readers as a useful guide to current prevailing prices and for posterity. The price quoted includes the sale price plus the 10% buyer's fee.

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

¹ Classical Numismatic Group, *Auction XXVII: A Mail Bid Auction Sale of Classical Coins*, compiled by Victor England. Quarryville, Pennsylvania and London, England: Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., September 29, 1993, pp. 5-25, Nos. 1-234.

² Abbreviations: CAA, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*; CCA, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*; CSC, *Coinage of the Armenian Kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene*; Foss, "The Coinage of Tigranes the Great," *NC* 1986; RIC, *Roman Imperial Coinage*; ADB, *Attribution and Dating of Armenian Bilingual Trams*.

³ The prices realized had a few typographical errors. The correct hammer price was obtained by telephone from the CNG staff.

CATALOGUE

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	US\$ Est.	US\$ Sold
001.	Arsames I	Copper	CSC 3	F	150	363
002.	Abissares	Copper	CSC 16	F	200	303
003.	Tigranes I	Æ /branch	CAA 3	-F	100	—
004.		Æ /branch	CAA 3	-F	100	193
005.		Æ /Zeus	CAA 4	F	100	154
006.	Tigranes II	Tetradrachm	CAA 17	VF+	1000	660
007.		Tetradrachm	CAA 24	VF+	1000	1,100
008.		Tetradrachm	CAA 19	VF	1000	660
009.		Tetradrachm	CAA 20	VF	750	693
010.		Tetradrachm	CAA 28V	VF+	1000	1100
011.		Drachm	CAA 75	VF	1500	1,100
012.		Æ /Tyche	CAA 94V	VF+	200	143
013.		Æ /Heracles	CAA 99	VF+	100	66
014.		Æ / Heracles	CAA 99	VF+	100	127
015.		Æ /Cornucopiae	CAA 104	VF+	75	132
016.		Æ /Cornucopiae	CAA 106	VF	75	50
017.		Æ /Wheat	CAA 107	VF	75	50
018.		2 Æ /Wheat	CAA 107	F	100	66
019.		Æ /Nike	CAA 114	VF	125	83
020.		2 Æ /Nike	CAA 114	VF	150	99
021.		Æ /Nike	CAA 120	VF	100	71
022.		Æ /Palm-branch	CAA 121	F/VF	100	71
023.		Æ /Tripod	CAA 122	-VF	75	61
024.		Æ /Tripod	CAA 122	VF+/-F	75	50
025.		Æ /Horse	Foss 105	VF	100	149
026.	Mithridates I	Æ Eagle/palm	CSC 23	-VF	125	204
027.	Should be given to					
	Antiochus Theos	Æ /Lion	CSC 25	Poor	75	41
028.	Aretas II, Nabataea	Æ /Nike	Meshorer 1	F+	100	77
029.	Artavasdes II	Æ /Nike	CAA 132	-VF	150	193
030.	Tigranes III	Æ /Eagle	CAA 138	VF	125	220
031.	Tigranes IV	Æ /Nike	CAA 148	-F	100	264
032.		Æ /Heracles	CAA 153	F	150	396
033.		Æ /Eagle	CAA 156	F	75	138
034.	Tigranes V	Æ /Augustus	CAA 167	-F	1500	1,788
035.	Anonymous	Æ Tiara/horse	GH 166-533	VF	200	154
036.	Augustus	AV /Armenia Capta	RIC 1514	VF	7500	5,775
037.		AR /Armenia Capta	RIC 672	F	500	528
038.	Marcus Aurelius	AR /ARMEN	RIC III 81	VF+	200	220
039.		AR /ARMEN	RIC III 501	F	100	105
040.	Lucius Verus	Æ /Sohemus stng	RIC III 1374	F	400	303
041.		Æ /ARMEN	RIC III 1364	VF	200	264
042.	Hannibalianus	Æ Rex Armeniacus	RIC VIII 147	F	200	275
043.	El-Walid	AR dirham AH 94		VF	200	517
044.	Anonymous	AR AH 95		VF	100	198
045.		AR AH 96		EF	150	259
046.	Sulayman	AR AH 99		VF	150	259
047.	Ishak Ibn Muslim	Æ Fals		-VF	200	369
048.		3 AR AH 97-101		F	75	121
049.	al-Mansur	AR AH 132-158		VF	150	314
050.		AR AH 151		VF+	150	292

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	US\$ Est.	US\$ Sold
051.	al-Mansur	AR AH 143		VF+	150	176
052.		AR AH 145		VF	100	132
053.		AR AH 146		-VF	100	182
054.		AR AH 148		VF	150	303
055.		AR AH 149		VF	150	259
056.		AR AH 151		VF	150	314
057.		AR AH 152		VF+	150	303
058.		AR AH 153		VF	100	209
059.		AR AH 154		VF	150	303
060.		AR AH 155		VF+	150	292
061.		AR AH 162		VF	100	88
062.		AR AH 166		VF	100	193
063.		AR AH 170		VF	150	303
064.	al-Kashid	AR AH 185		-EF	200	330
065.		AR AH 186		-EF	200	385
066.		AR AH 188		VF	150	292
067.		AR AH 170		VF	150	314
068.		AV AH 246		VF	2500	6,380
069.		al-Mu'tazz		F	75	220
070.		al-Mu'tamid		VF	125	292
071.	al-Mahdi	2 AR AH 161, 167		-VF	75	193
072.	Tughril	AR AH 608		VF	75	39
073.	Kilij Arslan	3 AR AH 68, 60, 62		-EF	100	72
074.	Ilkhanid	45 AR AH 694-744		F to EF	650	385
075.	Eretnid	9 AR AH 736-753		F to EF	250	—
076.	Husayn	4 AR AH 776-784		F to VF	75	—
077.	Qara Qoyunlu & Aq Qoyunlu	5 AR AH 814-896		F to VF	75	66
078.	Safavid	72 pieces		F to EF	1200	1,045
079.	Nadir Shah	AR AH 1149		VF+	75	44
080.	Ibrahim	AR AH 1162		VF+	125	49
081.	Fath' Ali Shah	1 AV, 2 AR		F to VF	175	231
082.	Islamic mixed	25 pieces		P to VF	200	303
083.	Baron Roupen I	Copper		VF	500	451
084.	Baron Toros I	Copper		F	750	633
085.	Baron Levon II	Copper		-VF	750	660
086.	King Levon I	Double tram	CCA17V	VF	300	281
087.		Double tram	CCA20	-EF	350	330
088.		Double tram	CCA20	EF	500	550
089.		Double tram	CCA23	VF	300	363
090.		Double tram	CCA23	EF	500	330
091.		1/2 Double tram	CCA 44	VF+	125	123
092.		1/2 Double tram	CCA 54	VF+	150	182
093.		1/2 Double tram	CCA 54	VF+	150	99
094.		1/2 Double tram	CCA 58	VF+	150	83
095.		1/2 Double tram	CCA 67	VF+	300	330
096.		1/2 Tram	CCA 73	VF+	300	303
097.		1/2 Tram	CCA 73	VF+	300	220
098.		1/2 Tram	CCA 75/74	VF+	300	176
099.		1 Lion cor. tram	CCA 78a/77b	VF	750	550
100.		1 Lion cor. tram	CCA 80	VF	750	660

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	US\$ Est.	US\$ Sold
101.	Levon I	two Lion cor tram	CCA 82	EF	150	99
102.		two Lion cor tram	CCA 83	EF	150	83
103.		two Lion cor tram	CCA 84	EF	150	61
104.		two Lion cor tram	CCA 89	-EF	150	138
105.		two Lion cor tram	CCA 96	VF+	125	55
106.		two Lion cor tram	CCA 98	VF+	100	79
107.		two Lion cor tram	CCA 110	VF	100	55
108.		two Lion cor tram	CCA 116	VF+	125	121
109.		Tram	CCA 124	EF	100	138
110.		Tram	CCA 125	EF	100	99
111.		Tram	CCA 126	EF	100	73
112.		Tram	CCA 211	EF	100	44
113.		Tram	CCA 221b	EF	100	61
114.		Tram	CCA 225	EF	100	105
115.		Tram	CCA 227	VF+	75	105
116.		Tram	CCA 228	VF+	75	83
117.		Tram	CCA 236	EF	100	44
118.		Tram	CCA 241	EF	100	44
119.		Tram	CCA 241V	EF	100	44
120.		Tram	CCA 243V	EF	100	121
121.		Tram	CCA 244	EF	100	44
122.		Tram	CCA 249	EF	100	66
123.		Tram	CCA 267	EF	100	44
124.		Tram	CCA 292	EF	100	44
125.		Tram	CCA 296	EF	100	44
126.		Tram	CCA 313	EF	100	44
127.		Tram	CCA 633a	EF	100	44
128.		Tram, lily in r/h	CCA 665c	-EF	100	44
129.		5 Trams	CCA 211,25, 241,41V,313	VF to EF	150	110
130.		Tank	CCA 718	VF+	50	61
131.		Tank	CCA 718	VF+	50	77
132.		Tank	CCA 718	VF+	50	44
133.	Hetoum-Kaiqobad	Tram	CCA 776	VF	100	143
134.		2 Trams	CCA 776,783	VF	150	209
135.	Hetoum-Kaikhusr.	Tram	ADB 42	VF	125	138
136.		Tram	CCA 794	EF	150	264
137.		Tram	CCA 815	EF	150	182
138.		Tram	CCA 818V	EF	150	220
139.		Tram	CCA 822V	VF+	100	121
140.	Hetoum-Kaiqobad	1/2 Tram	CCA 838V	VF	500	605
141.	Hetoum-Kaikhusr.	1/2 Tram	CCA 839	VF	500	605
142.	Hetoum-Zabel	Tram	CCA 871	EF	50	39
143.		Tram	CCA 882	EF	50	44
144.		Tram	CCA 887	EF	50	—
145.		Tram	CCA 894	EF+	50	88
146.		Tram	CCA 896	EF+	75	121
147.		Tram	CCA 915	EF+	75	88
148.		5 Trams	CCA 896,929, 985,107,1010	VF+ to EF	50	68
149.		8 Trams	CCA 1014,32, 36,50,63,1165,92	VF to EF	225	112
150.		Tram	CCA 1223	-EF	100	33

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	US\$ Est.	US\$ Sold
151.	Hetoum-Zabel	1/2 Tram	CCA 1284aV	VF	150	160
152.	Hetoum I	Tank	CCA 1304V	VF	50	61
153.		Kardez equestr.	CCA 1376	F+	50	41
154.		Kardez king std	CCA 1406	F+	50	33
155.		5 AE, 2 tank	CCA1305,38			
		2 eq. kardezzes	CCA1374,77			
156.	Levon II	1 kardez king std	CCA 1408	F	100	45
157.		Tram H-Z type	CCA 1425	-EF	300	220
158.		Tram H-Z type	CCA 1425	-EF	300	220
159.		Tram	CCA 1438	EF	125	105
160.		Tram	CCA 1445	VF	75	110
161.		Tram	CCA 1449	EF	125	143
162.		Tram	CCA 1456	EF	125	193
163.		Tram	CCA 1460	VF	75	55
164.		Tram	CCA 1498	VF+	100	121
165.		Tram, Ayas mint	CCA 1512V	VF	100	77
166.		5 Trams	1 Ayas mint CCA 1454, 1455V(2),477			
			1491	VF	225	165
167.		1/2 Tram	CCA 1531	VF	125	83
168.		1/2 Tram	CCA 1531	VF	125	94
169.		1/2 Tram	CCA 1533	VF	125	110
170.		Kardez	CCA 1543	VF+	75	55
171.		Kardez	CCA 1543	VF+	75	88
172.		Kardez	CCA 1572	-VF	75	—
173.		Kardez	CCA 1574	VF	75	99
174.	Hetoum II	Billon	CCA 1577	VF	125	110
175.		Billon	CCA 1578	VF	125	83
176.		Billon	CCA 1588	VF	125	149
177.		Kardez	CCA 1615	VF+	50	94
178.		3 Kardezzes	CCA 1615,7,9	F to VF	75	71
179.		Kardez	CCA 1636	VF	50	44
180.		2 Kardezzes	CCA 1634V,7	F	50	—
181.		Coronation Tram	CCA 1653a	VF+	500	330
182.		Tram	CCA 1669	VF+	400	275
183.		Kardez	CCA1682a	-VF	50	44
184.	Gosdantin I	Tram	CCA 1727b	VF+	2500	2,008
185.		Kardez	CCA 1728/32	VF+	250	363
186.		Takvorin	CCA 1734	VF+	75	110
187.		Takvorin	CCA 1758a/34	VF+	75	44
188.		3 Takvorins	CCA 1763,90,91	VF	150	66
189.		Kardez	CCA 1808	-VF	50	28
190.		Kardez	CCA 1816V	VF	100	71
191.		3 Kardezzes	CCA 1817a, 1822/21,1836	F to F	75	—
192.	Oshin	Coronation tram	CCA 1845V	EF	200	220
193.		Coronation tram	CCA 1847	EF	200	181
194.		Takvorin	CCA 1854	VF	50	83
195.		Takvorin	CCA 1861	VF+	75	83
196.		3 Poghs	CCA 1943, 1944aV,5aV	F to VF	75	50
197.		2 Taky o/s Arbic	CCA 1946	—	50	83

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	US\$ Est.	US\$ Sold
198.	Levon IV	Takvorin	CCA 1954	VF+	50	33
199.		Takvorin	CCA 1965	VF	50	46
200.		3 Takvorins	CCA 1954V, 1961,1967	F to VF	75	55
201.		3 Takvorins	CCA 1968, 1969, 1990	F to VF	75	29
202.		Large pogh	CCA 2000V	VF	75	39
203.		Large pogh	CCA 2003V	VF	75	94
204.		Large pogh	CCA 2003V	VF	75	71
205.		3 Poghs	CCA 2011 2020,2023V	—	75	24
206.		Takv. o/s Arabic	CCA2027	VF	75	—
207.		Takv. o/s Arabic	CCA 2028	VF	75	24
208.		Takv. o/s Arabic	CCA 2028	VF	75	—
209.	Guy	Takvorin	CCA 2032	VF	100	44
210.		Takvorin	CCA 2032a	VF	100	66
211.		Takvorin	CCA 2033	VF	100	44
212.		Takvorin	CCA 2034	VF	100	121
213.		Takvorin	CCA 2034	VF	100	—
214.		Takvorin	CCA 2034V	VF	100	66
215.		Takvorin	CCA 2037	VF	100	83
216.	Gosdantin III	Takv. lion to left	CCA 2048	VF	150	110
217.		Takvorin	CCA 2063	VF	50	61
218.		5 Takvorins	CCA 2060 (3)2065V,6V	-VF	100	66
219.		Pogh	CCA 2122	-VF	100	116
220.		Pogh	CCA 2123	-VF	100	77
221.	Levon the Usurper	Takvorin	CCA 2130	VF	125	138
222.		Takvorin	CCA 2133	VF	125	83
223.		Takvorin	CCA 2137	VF	125	55
224.		2 Takvorins	CCA 2133,44	VF	175	66
225.		Pogh	CCA 2168a	F	125	83
226.	Gosdantin IV	Takvorin	CCA 2177	VF	50	—
227.		Takvorin	CCA 2194	VF	50	93
228.		3 Takvorins	CCA 2181, 2193,2206V	VF	75	33
229.		Pogh w/takv die	CCA 2221	VF	50	61
230.	Levon V	Billon	CCA 2239	VF	125	—
231.		Billon	CCA 2239	VF	125	138
232.		Pogh	CCA 2242	-VF	50	77
233.	Post Roupenian	Pogh	—	F to VF	100	94
234.		Pogh	CCA 2249	F	100	66

ԿԱՂԱԿԱԾ ՆԻՒՄԻՍՄԱԹԻԿ ԳՐՈՒԴԻ ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐՈՒ Ա.ՃՈՒՐԴԻՔ
[Ամփոփում]

Հայկական դրամներու ժողովածու մը աճուրդի դրուեցաւ 29 Սեպտեմբեր 1993 թ., Քուարիվալ, Փէնսիվանիոյ մէջ, Կղասիլիա Նիւմիսմաթիկ Գրու Բագախուան դրամներու վաճառքի ընկերութան կողմէ: Հայկական դրամներու բաժնը կը պարանական 234 լուսր (444 կտր դրամ). Ծովիք թագավորութիւն (2), Արտաշեսան հարստութիւն (31), Կոմագենէի հայակական թագավորութիւն (3), Հայաստանի վերաբերեալ Ռոռմեսական դրամներ (7), Նարաւէս (1), Խոլանական դրամներ կորուած լապատճական Հպատական դրամաթատրութերներ (19): Հայպատճական հարստութեանց կողմէ կտրուած դրամներու ընդհանուր հաշվին է 235 կտր դրամ:

Եթ. թ. ՆԵՐԱԿԱԾԱՆ

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 1 APELIAN, George.** Bats' namak bolor haykakan kazmakerput'iwnnerun ew metsaharust hayerun [An Open Letter to All Armenian Organizations and Wealthy Armenians] - Բաց նամակ բոլոր հայ կազմակերպութիւններուն և մեծահարուստ հայերուն, գրեց՝ Ճորժ Արքէան. Nor Gyank, Vol. XV (5 August 1993), No. 34, p. 47. In Armenian. The author urges wealthy Armenians to purchase the Asbed Donabedian coin collection from the Spink auction, and save it from dispersal. YN
- Հեղիսակը կու կուղիէ հայութեան, որ Ասպետ Տօնապետեանի դրամները Սփինդ ընկերութեան անուրդէն գնեն ու ցիր ու տան ըլլաւէ փրկեն.* ԵԹՆ
- 2 KARAPETIAN, M.** Kilikiyat Kostandin arajin t'agawori norahayt dramnere [The Newly Discovered Coins of King Goshdantin I of Cilician Armenia] - Կիլիկիայի գոստանդին առաջին թագավորի նորահայտ դրամները, գրեց՝ Մ. Կարապետյան. Hayastani hanrapetut'yunum 1989-1990 t't. dashdayin hnagitakan ashkhatank'neri ardyunk'nerin nivrvats gitakan nstashrjan, papers read in May 1991. Yerevan: Academy of Sciences of Armenia and Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, 1991, pp. 129-130. In Armenian.
- Unpublished variants of King Goshdantin I silver and copper coins are included in the State Museum of Armenia, USSR State Museum in Moscow, and the private collection of Grigor Minassian. Goshdantin also has gold coins. All his coins are of high quality and very attractive. YN
- Կոստանդին Աթագաւորի արծաթեայ և պղնձեայ դրամներու անտիկ տարրերակները կը դասուին Հայաստանի Պատմութեան Պետական թանգարանը, Մուկուսավայրի ԽՍՀՄ թանգարանը և Գրիգոր Մինասյանի անձնական հաւաքածոն. Կոստանդին ունի նաև ոսկեայ դրամները իր դրամները բարձրորակ ու գեղեցիկ են.* ԵԹՆ
- 3 KROH, Dennis.** Coins of the Minor Hellenistic Kingdoms, by Dennis Kroh. Celator, Vol. 7 (August 1993), No. 8, pp. 44-47.
- Regarding ancient coin reference books on "Kingdom of Armenia," Kroh assigns 5 stars (the top rating) to Paul Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, and 3 stars to David R. Sear, *Greek Coins and Their Values*, 2nd Revised Edition, Vol. 2. YN
- Հին դրամներու բաժնի ներքեւ, «Հայաստանի Թագաւորութեան» մասին, Կրոհ կու տայ 5 աստղ՝ ամենաբարեկ աստիճանը՝ Զարբէ Պ. Պոտկեանի, Անտաշտան մարտունեան դրամները գիրքին, և 3 աստղ՝ Դաւիթի Ռ. Միրի Greek Coins and Their Values գիրքի, Երկրորդ համարկութեան Բ հատորին.* ԵԹՆ
- 4 MOUSHEGHIAN, Kh. A.** Syunik'i dramakan gandzi artiv [On the occasion of Coin Hoard of Siwniq] - Սյունիքի դրամական գանձի առթիվ, գրեց՝ Խ. Ա. Մուշեղյան. Hayastani hanrapetut'yunum 1989-1990 t't. dashdayin hnagitakan ashkhatank'neri ardyunk'nerin nivrvats gitakan nstashrjan, papers read in May 1991. Yerevan: Academy of Sciences of Armenia and Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, 1991, pp. 109-111. In Armenian.
- See *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XVIII (1992), No. 2, p. 42, abstract 5.
- 5 SARKISSIAN, Henry V.** Iranahay medalagorts Zaven Gharakhaniane [Iranian Armenian Medallist Zaven Gharakhanian] - Իրանահայ մեդալագործ Զաւէն Ղարախանյան, գրեց՝ Հենրի Սարգսյան. Alit, (1990), No. 75 (15754), pp. 3-4, illus. In Armenian.
- Medals designed by Zaven Gharakhanian are described. 1. 50th anniversary of *Alit* newspaper, silver and gold-plated copper, 30 mm (1981); Republic of Armenia (1918), silver, 30 mm (1985); 3. 150th anniversary of Raffi, silver and gold, 35 mm; 4. 100th anniversary of Armenian Revolutionary Federation (1990); 5. Ararat organization (1990). YN

Նկարագրուած են Զաւէն Ղարախանեանի կերտած մեղալները: 1. Ալիք թերթի 50-ամեակ, արծաթէ և սպիրուած պղինէ, 30 մմ (1981), 2. Հայաստանի Հանրապետութիւն (1918), արծաթէ, 30 մմ (1985), 3. Ռաֆֆիի 150-ամեակ, արծաթէ և սպիկ, 4. Հայ Յեղափոխական Դաշնակցութեան 100-ամեակ (1990), Արարատ կազմակերպութիւն (1990): Եթէն

6 SARKISSIAN, Henry V. Most cherez veka [Bridge Over One Century] - Мост через века, автор Г. В. Саркисян. *Druzhba*, (October 1990-91), No. 2, p. 4. In Russian.

The State Museum of Armenian History and its activities are presented. The curator notes that the rich numismatic collection includes coins as old as Xerxes (third century B.C.) and Artavasdes IV (first century A.D.) YTN

Ներկաւացուած է Հայաստանի Պատմութեան Թեսական Թանգարանը ու իր գործունէութիւնները. Վարիչը կը նէց թէ դրամագիտական հարուստ ժողովածուն կը պարուսակի հին դրամներ նման Քսեբքէսի (Գ. ղար Ն.Բ.) և Արտավազդ Դ.Ի. (Ց. ղար): Եթէն

7 SARKISSIAN, Henry V. Trayanos dramnere ev Hayastane [The Coins of Trajan and Armenia] - Տրայանոսի դրամները եկ Հայաստան, գրեց՝ Վ. Սարգսյան. *Hayastani hanrapet'yunum 1989-1990 է՛տ. dashdayin hmagitanak ashkhatañk'neri ardyuiñk'uerin nivritvals gitakan nstaslujan*, paper's read in May 1991. Yerevan: Academy of Sciences of Armenia and Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, 1991, pp. 98-100. In Armenian.

On the north-east side of the village of Garni, an ancient (second century B.C.) tomb was found to contain, among other objects, a gold aureus of the Roman emperor Trajan. Trajan's portrait is on the obverse, while the reverse shows the second portrait of Faustina. The weight of this unusual coin is 6.74 grams, the diameter 19 mm. YTN

Գառնի գիւղի հիւսիս-արեմուռաքը անտեկ դամբարանէ մը (Բ. դ.), այլ առարկաներու հետ, յայտնաբերուած է Տրայանոսի սոկեայ առուբուսը: Երեսին Տրայանոսի դիմացանդակի պատկերն է և նորաբայու սոկեայ դրամի եսին, դրույթուած Ֆաուստինայի առերեսուսի երկորու երեսի պատկերը: Քաշը 8.74 գրամ է, արամագիծը 19 մմ:

8 SARKISSIAN, Henry V. Zolote bizantíjskie monety v denezhnom obrashchenii Armenii [The Circulation of Byzantine Coins in Armenia] - Золотые византийские монеты в денежном обращении Армении, автор Г. В. Саркисян. XVIII International Congress of Byzantine Studies, Summaries of Communications. Moscow: 1991, Vol. II, pp. 987-988. In Russian.

The author describes how Byzantine coins were discovered in Armenia and reported to the State Museum of Armenian History. To this group belongs the nearly 4000 Byzantine gold coins accumulated in the Museum. The oldest coin is given to Emperor Leo I (454-474), and the latest, to Emperor Romanus IV (1067-1071). YTN

Հեղինակը կը նկարագրէ թէ ինչպէս բիւլանդական դրամներ գտնուած են Հայաստանի մէջ ու տեղեկագրուած Հայաստանի Պատմութեան Թեսական թանգարանին Այս պատկան մօսաւորապէս 4000 թիվանդական սոկեի դրամները, որոնք հաւաքուած են թանգարանին մէջ: Վաղագոյն դրամը արուած է Լեռն Ա. կայիչի (454-474), ամենատված՝ Ռուսանու Դ կայսեր (1067-1071):

9 SARYAN, Levon A. Armenia on the Threshold of Independence: Commemorative Coins Reflect Past Heritage, Present Difficulties, by Leon A. Saryan. *NI Bulletin*, Vol. XXVIII (December 1993), No. 12, p. 281-289, illus.

See *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XIX (1993), No. 4, p. 88, abstract 14.

10 SARYAN, Levon A. Armenia: 1991-93 Market Price Survey Explores Specialty Difficult to Update in Catalog, by L. A. Saryan. *World Coin News*, Vol. XX (6 December 1993), No. 25, pp. 22-23.

Saryan surveys *World Coin News* weekly paper from 1991 to 1993 for the prices of Armenian coins. In a tabulated format he gives the prices for 22 different coin types issued by 11 Artaxiad and Roupenian Armenian kings. YTN

Սարեան կը քննէ *World Coin News* շաբաթաթերթը 1991-էն մինչև 1993 հայկական դրամներու արժէքներուն համար Աղիւսական կուտայ 11 Արտաշէսեան ու Ռուբէնեան հայ թագուորներու կողմէ թողարկուած 22 տարրից դրամներու արժէքները:

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

Specialist in Armenian Coins and Books

8511 Beverly Park Place, Pico Rivera, CA 90660-1920, U.S.A.
ANA ANS ArmNS IBNS RNS SAN

1994

Bulletin No. 16
Supplement C

Bank Notes of Republic of Armenia (1993)

211. Includes 10, 25, 50, 100, 200 drams, UNC, 5 pieces.....	032.00
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Postage stamps of Republic of Armenia (1992)

212. AT&T, international telecommunication, each stamp.....	005.50
213. One set of 3 stamps, Mt. Ararat and Armenian flag, includes 0.20, 2.00, 5.00 units.....	008.50
214. Same as above, but one full sheet, contains 20 sets of each 3 denominations.....	115.00
215. First day of cancellation (FDC), includes stamps listed above.....	010.00
216. Same as above, but one full sheet, contains 15 sets of each 4 denominations	125.00
217. First day of cancellation (FDC), includes 4 stamps listed above.....	011.25
218. Souvenir sheet, commemoration of the 175th anniversary of the birth of the famous Armenian artist Hovhannes Aivazovsky, 7.00 units (post paid).....	005.75

Postage stamps of Republic of Armenia (1993)

219. Culture issue (4 stamps), 0.40, 0.80, 3.60, 5.00 units (post paid).....	05.50
220. FDC, Culture issue (4 stamps), 0.40, 0.80, 3.60, 5.00 units, (post paid).....	08.25
221. David of Sassoun souvenir sheet, 12.00 units (post paid).....	09.50
222. Landscapes issue (5 stamps), 0.40, 0.80, 3.60, 5.00, 12.00 units (post paid).....	05.50
223. FDC, Landscapes issue (5 stamps), 0.40, 0.80, 3.60, 5.00, 12.00 units (post paid).....	08.25
224. Philatelic exhibition issue (1 stamp), no unit printed on stamp (post paid).....	02.25
225. FDC, Philatelic exhibition issue (1 stamp), no unit printed on stamp (post paid).....	06.75
226. Philatelic exhibition issue, Souvenir sheet (6 stamps), no unit printed on stamp (post paid).....	09.50
227. Definitive issue (3 stamps), 1.00, 3.00, 20.00 units (post paid).....	02.25

Postage stamps of Republic of Mountainous Karabagh (1993)

228. Medium size booklet: 1 set of stamps, FDC, 1 perforated and 1 imperf souvenir sheet.....	60.00
229. Full size booklet: 1 set of stamps, FDC, 1 perf and 1 imperf souvenir sh, 1 set sheetlet of 8 stamps	150.00
230. 1 sheet set of stamps	325.00
231. 1 perforated souvenir sheet (postpaid).....	10.00
232. 1 imperforated souvenir sheet (postpaid).....	16.00
233. 1 set of sheetlet of 8 stamps.....	70.00

Postage Stamps Relating to Armenia and Armenians

234. St. Nerses Shnorhal stamps issued by Vatican, set of three.....	06.50
235. --, St. Nerses Shnorhal as above but corner block of four for three sets.....	32.50
236. Stamps of Soviet Armenia: M. Sarian, Erebouni, Lenin Square, Etchmiadzin, D. Anhaght, A. Khachadourian, Matenadaran, William Saroyan.....	10.00
237. Corner block of four, Soviet Armenia stamps of M. Sarian, Erebouni, Lenin Square, Etchmiadzin, D. Anhaght, A. Khachadourian, Matenadaran, each type	06.00
238. W. Saroyan, USSR, full sheet of 50 stamps	60.00
239. William Saroyan, USA-USSR, first day cover issued by Ararat Guild.....	15.00
240. William Saroyan, USA-USSR, Balloon cover, Balloon Post Yerevan-Leninakan.....	35.00
241. USSR, for Armenian earthquake victims, one full sheet, contains nine blocks of four (M).....	60.00
242. USSR, for Armenian earthquake victims, FDC, Moscow cancellation, consists of three envelopes....	08.00
243. Republic of Cyprus, Armenian earthquake stamp first day cover (FDC).....	05.00
244. Armenian Genocide Cachet-Cover (1990) Issued by Greater Detroit 75th Commemoration Committee (Proceeds to ArmNS), postpaid.....	02.30

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May 1994



Series I

Volume XX, No. 3

September 1994

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ARMENIAN

NUMISMATIC

JOURNAL

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ՀԱՅ ԴՐԱՄԱԳԻՏԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՆԴԵՍ ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Series I

Vol. XX, No. 3

September 1994

EDITORIAL

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND ARMENIAN COINS

Modern scientific methods of chemical analysis help scholars non-destructively to determine the composition of an alloy. Numismatists, metallurgists, and chemists have pooled their talents to subject ancient coins to various types of chemical analyses.

Metallurgical and chemical investigation is a modern technical method, developed during the past three decades, to study the alloy of coins. Prior to this, the best non destructive approach was the specific gravity method invented two thousand years ago by Archimedes. Using the specific gravity procedure, Armenian numismatists were able to provide fairly accurate data on the fineness of silver coins. However, the specific gravity method cannot provide the alloy composition of a coin.

When Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian composed his classic book, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, the present high technology methods of analyzing silver and copper were not available. Using the specific gravity method, in spite of its shortcomings, Bedoukian determined the fineness of more than two hundred silver coins of Roupenian kings and published them in his book. Furthermore, he solved some complex numismatic problems, i.e., differentiated between the takvorins (debased silver) of Gosdantin III and Gosdantin IV.

In the Sibilian Centennial Memorial volume (ANJ IV—1978) Dr. D. M. Metcalf pioneered a paper on the study of the alloy of Armenian silver coins. Here the metallurgical composition of the silver trams of kings Levon I and Hetoum I of Cilician Armenia were subjected to chemical analyses by using a low-powered focusing spectrometer.

In this issue of *Armenian Numismatic Journal* three papers are offered to our readers where Armenian coins and artifacts, discovered with a hoard of Hetoum-Zabel trams, have been extensively subjeced to chemical analyses by using SEM-EDS (scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer). This method of study, obviously, is more scientific than examining a coin by scratching its edge.

It is our earnest desire that what has been accomplished by Dr. P. Z. Bedoukian and Dr. D. Metcalf, and the effort undertaken to perform the tests for the preparation of the papers presented in this issue of *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, will be only the initial steps for Armenian numismatics to adopt these type of tests and analyze Armenian coins. During the past one hundred fifty years the Armenian numismatics has made great strides, but compared to what can be accomplished between now and another one and a half century from now, one humbly can admit that only the surface of Armenian numismatics has been stratched yet.

Y. T. Nercessian

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL is the quarterly publication of Armenian Numismatic Society, an educational, non-profit organization. Editor, Y. T. Nercessian, 8511 Beverly Park Place, Pico Rivera, California 90660-1920, U. S. A. Associate Editor, W. Gewenian, Corresponding Editors, Levon A. Saryan (Greenfield, WI) and Henry Sarkissian (Yerevan). Non-member subscriptions (individuals and institutions) \$12.50 per year. Back issues available.

Editor's Note: In reference to the article on "A Hoard of «Silver» Coins of Tigranes II," coin No. 2 should be die 3; Nos. 3, 3a, 4 should be die 5; Nos. 5, 6 should be die 7.

LETTERS

May I suggest to the Society a way of increasing membership. It would be a good idea to hand out membership applications after church on Sundays and at church functions. Also, [we should] talk about and get members of other coin clubs interested in the Society.

Manuel Panossian
Newtown Square, PA

Приступив к работе после отпуска, получил Ваше любезное письмо и оттиски Ваших очень интересных работ. Я очень благодарен Вам за добрые отношения и память.

I. Dobrovolskii
Hermitage Museum, St. Petersbourg

Readers of *Armenian Numismatic Journal* owe you a debt of gratitude for the excellent coverage of Armenian coin auctions you have provided over the years. With this information conveniently summarized on these pages, collectors can make informed decisions about prospective coin purchases and auction strategy.

Those who are puzzled by the outcome of these sales are not alone. What a coin brings at auction indicates what the final bidder had to pay to obtain it, but this may have little relation to its actual value. Auctions have a dynamic of their own which an experienced auctioneer will exploit to maximize the total yield.

Several factors which can influence the outcome of an auction as a whole or any individual lot recently noted by writer David Kenny in a letter to *Numismatic News* (April 12, 1994, p. 6):

1. Who and how many bidders participate in the auction and their knowledge.
2. Whether the bidders are collectors (buying for their personal collections) or dealers (buying for resale).
3. How much money the bidders have to spend, and the financial ability of competitors for any particular lot. Participation of wealthy bidders invariably inflates the end result.
4. How well the sale (or any particular lot) has been promoted beforehand. Good publicity in connection with a major numismatic show can enhance the final outcome.
5. Political and financial news immediately preceding the sale.
6. The description of the lot (including quality of the photograph, accuracy of the attribution, rarity, condition, and estimated price).
7. The position of the lot (near the beginning can be good or bad depending on the sale).
8. The coin's pedigree of previous owners, including whether the coin has been previously advertised, published, or exhibited. Famous previous owners tend to bring higher prices.
9. The number and quality of similar competing pieces in the same or recent auctions.
10. Whether the coin has been placed in an appropriate sale for its type, rarity, and value.

Collectors may find it worthwhile to contemplate the role which these factors might play next time they participate in an auction sale.

L. A. Saryan
Greenfield, WI

Editor's Note: As long as there are two collectors who want the same coin, they make the market and establish a new price strata. The bottom line is the same, supply and demand.

**A MICROCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF
SUSPECTED PLATING ON
THIRTEENTH-CENTURY ARMENIAN SILVER TRAMS**

Scientific progress has placed several new analytical tools at the disposal of numismatists and archaeologists, which make it possible to study in great detail the chemical composition of ancient coins¹ and other types of artifacts.² Such studies can shed new light on early technologies, cultural interrelations, and historic and economic events. Often, modern instrumentation makes it possible to analyze objects for elemental composition in a completely non-destructive fashion. Despite the virtually limitless potential of such techniques, only a handful of reports examining Armenian artifacts have been published.³

Over the years, a few apparently genuine thirteenth-century Armenian silver coins have been found whose external appearance strongly suggests that they are plated; i.e., composed of an outer layer of silver with an interior core of base metal, possibly copper. Metallurgical confirmation of the existence of such silver-plated Armenian coins would be noteworthy, since no such coins were reported by Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian in his landmark 1962 study on medieval Cilician Armenian coinage,⁴ nor have any been published subsequently.⁵

This study reports the results of microchemical analysis of five thirteenth-century Armenian silver trams. Through the courtesy of Nebraska numismatist Robert Kucher, we were generously permitted to study one apparently plated coin of Hetoum I, together with a genuine (control) coin of the same type of apparently good silver originating from the same hoard. Three contemporaneous Armenian silver coins from the author's collection (normal trams of Levon I and Hetoum I, and another apparently plated tram of Hetoum I) were included in the study. All coins were analyzed non-destructively using scanning electron microscopy combined with elemental analysis using energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry (SEM-EDS). Subsequently, a small wedge from each of Kucher's two coins was removed, embedded in plastic, and examined along the freshly exposed interior surface using SEM-EDS and microscopic metallography to characterize the interior metallic composition and alloy structure of these coins.

¹ See, for example, the two volumes published by the Royal Numismatic Society: E. T. Hall and D. M. Metcalf, eds., *Methods of Chemical and Metallurgical Investigation of Ancient Coinage* (London, 1972) and D. M. Metcalf and W. A. Oddy, eds., *Metallurgy in Numismatics*, Vol. I (London, 1980).

² See, for example, Ralph O. Allen, ed., *Archaeological Chemistry IV* (Washington, 1989), the fourth in a series of symposium proceedings describing the application of modern techniques to a variety of archaeological questions.

³ D. M. Metcalf, "The Alloy of the Thirteenth-Century Silver Coinage of Cilician Armenia," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 57-66; L. A. Saryan, "Chemical Composition of Armenian Coins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XII (September 1986), No. 3, pp. 22-29; L. A. Saryan, "Unravelling the Colors of the Past," *Ararat*, Vol. XXVI (Summer 1985), No. 3 (103), pp. 62-63; Mary V. Orna and Thomas F. Mathews, "Uncovering the Secrets of Medieval Artists," *Analytical Chemistry*, Vol. LX, No. 1, (1988), pp. 47A ff.

⁴ Paul Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962).

⁵ In Bedoukian's revised edition of *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (Danbury, CT, 1979), pp. xxix-xxxi, a review of publications on Armenian numismatics before 1962 and 1979 reveals no published literature on plated coins; neither does a review of the index for volumes I through XV of *Armenian Numismatic Journal*.

Historical background

The reigns of King Levon I (1198-1219) and King Hetoum I (1226-1270) represent the political and economic apogee of Cilician Armenia.⁶ In the year 1080 AD, an Armenian barony was established in Cilicia (located in south central Asia Minor) by Levon's ancestor Roupen I. During the last decade of the twelfth century, through Levon's determined effort, the barony was transformed into a kingdom. Taking advantage of his favorable geographical position on the Mediterranean seacoast, as well as his political and military strength, Levon vigorously promoted commerce between southern Europe and Asia. Cilicia became the meeting point of caravans from the East and maritime traders from Venice, Genoa, and other western Mediterranean cities. Armenia imposed duties on imported goods and commercial transactions. The revenues helped to strengthen the country against foes, such as the Seljuq Turks who inhabited central Asia Minor, and Mamluks of Egypt. The Armenians provided aid to the Crusaders and, by their presence as a strong bulwark on the northern frontier, shielded the Latin kingdoms of the Levant from Seljuq attack. Levon's successor, Hetoum I, expanded Armenia's international position by pursuing a far-sighted alliance with the Mongols. Hetoum and his emissaries nearly succeeded in converting the Mongols to Christianity. With Mongol aid, Hetoum was able to neutralize the Seljuq threat, and for several years also held the Mamluks at arm's length. In the year 1266, while the Armenian king was away on a mission to the Mongols, the Crusader states and Armenia were attacked and pillaged by a large Mamluk army. As Bedoukian so eloquently puts it, this "was a disaster from which the Armenians never fully recovered."⁷

Levon understood that political and economic independence were inseparable. Accordingly, one of his first acts as king was to reorganize and expand the Armenian mint. Previously, the mint had struck only rare copper coins, but after Levon's coronation an extensive issue of silver coins in several designs and denominations poured forth.⁸ Using specific gravity measurements, Bedoukian demonstrated that the metallurgical quality of the silver coinage of both Levon and Hetoum adhered to a high standard,⁹ a fact which was subsequently confirmed by Metcalf using microchemical analysis.¹⁰ The standard silver denomination was the tram, which weighed approximately 2.7 to 3.1 grams, measured 20-23 millimeters in diameter, and contained between 91 and 95 percent silver. Coins were hammer-struck between engraved bronze dies, of which several were prepared for each king. Trams were equivalent to the standard dirham of the Arabs and far superior to the tiny debased deniers used by the Crusaders. Consequently, they were readily accepted in commercial transactions. Heretofore, there has been no published evidence that any reduction of weight or silver fineness took place during the reigns of Levon and Hetoum, despite severe circumstances at the end of Hetoum's reign when political conditions might have compelled such a measure.

Coins of the Cilician Armenian rulers are often unearthed in huge hoards which eventually reach the international numismatic market, where they find avid collectors. After several centuries of burial, these coins may show the effects of long exposure to soil and moisture, such as corrosion, pitting, discoloration, and encrustation with surface deposits. To make them more attractive to collectors, coins are sometimes cleaned of surface dirt and deposits to reveal a lustrous metallic surface. Over the years,

⁶ See Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (1979), pp. 9-12 and *passim*; also Sirarpie Der Nersessian, "The Kingdom of Cilician Armenia" in Kenneth M. Setton, eds., *A History of the Crusades*, Vol. II (Philadelphia, 1962), pp. 630-659.

⁷ Bedoukian (1962), p. 11.

⁸ Bedoukian (1962), pp. 76-82 and *passim*.

⁹ Bedoukian (1962), pp. 108-112 and *passim*.

¹⁰ Metcalf (1978) *op. cit.*

perhaps as many as 50,000 medieval Armenian silver coins have found their way into public and private collections.

The coins

In 1986, Nebraska numismatist Robert Kutcher generously suggested and offered for chemical analysis two trams originally derived from a mixed hoard of several hundred medieval Armenian coins.¹¹ One of these was a silver tram of Hetoum I which, although tarnished, appeared to be struck from good silver; the other was a similar Hetoum I tram which appeared upon visual examination to have been plated: grayish outer layer (silver or perhaps tin) which in places had fallen away, revealing a black layer (suspected to be oxidized copper or mercury) underneath, and a copper core. A few similar pieces were found by Kutcher among the genuine coins in his hoard. Perhaps these coins had been struck on flans of base metal, probably copper, and coated with silver, during a period of distress, or alternatively the coins were of good silver but had suffered unusual corrosion as a consequence of burial. Confirmation of the existence of authentic plated medieval Armenian coins would be an important new discovery.

Visual examination of Kutcher's coins showed that each had developed a blue-violet tarnish over centuries of storage. Initially, the coins were studied as received, with no cleaning or alteration whatsoever. No attempt was made to remove surface deposits. To provide a meaningful basis for comparison, three contemporaneous coins from the author's collection (obtained from other sources) were included. Two were cleaned silver trams of Levon I and Hetoum I as purchased, and the third was a tram of Hetoum I with superficial pitting that resembled corroded areas on Kutcher's "plated" coin.

The coins are described in detail below (Plate VII):

Coin 1. Hetoum I, standard silver tram from Kutcher collection No. 6, Bedoukian classification 1215 variant (star under lion), ... ԴՈԹԻ ԱՅ ԱՅ/ՀԵԹՈՒՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՌ Հ, 3.11 g., 22 mm diameter, with strong blue to purple tarnish covering both surfaces. This coin is sometimes referred to herein as the "control" coin. SEM-EDS was used to study two selected areas on the reverse of this coin: one in the field above the lion's flank, and another on the flank surface, a high point where surface dirt had been worn off. The coin was later sectioned for analysis of interior composition and metallography.

Coin 2. Hetoum I, standard silver tram from the Kutcher collection No. 511, Bedoukian 1224 (star under lion), ԿԱՐՈՎՈ ԹԻՒՆ ԱՅ/ՀԵԹՈՒՆ Թ...Ի ՀԱ, 2.57 g., 22 mm diameter, with a strong blue to purple tarnish on both faces. This piece is sometimes referred to as the "plated" coin. This coin is apparently plated with several areas on both surfaces showing metal broken away revealing a black grainy surface beneath. Three reverse areas on this coin were selected for study: an area on the lion's flank where the metal was intact, and two separate areas near the edge where the "plating" had worn away revealing a black grainy layer. This coin was also sectioned for determination of interior composition and metallography.

Coin 3. Levon I, standard silver tram, Bedoukian 557 similar, ԼԵՒՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՌ ՀԱՅՈՑ/ԿԱՐՈՎՈՒԹԲԵՐ ԱՍՏՈ-ԾՈՑ, 2.787 g., 22 mm diameter, purchased in 1988 with clean surfaces, LS collection. A single pinhead size area in the field to the left of the king's head was selected for surface analysis using SEM-EDS.

Coin 4. Hetoum I, standard silver tram, Bedoukian 1261, ԿԱՐՈՎՈՒԹԲԵՐ ԱՅ/ՀԵԹՈՒՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՌ ՀՅ, 2.90 g., 22 mm diameter, purchased in 1986 with clean surfaces, LS collection. One area was selected for SEM-EDS surface analysis, a pinhead size spot in the reverse inscription circle where the inscription is flat.

¹¹ Robert R. Kutcher, private communications to L. A. Saryan, dated July 30, 1986 and August 21, 1986.

Coin 5. Hetoum I, standard silver tram, Bedoukian 993 variety, ԿԱՐՈՂԱՆԻԹԻՆՆ Ա.8 Ե/ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՅ ՀԱ, 3.032 g., 22 mm diameter, purchased in 1988, LS collection. This coin has a grayish-black patina in the fields and numerous small pits, especially on the obverse. In several places the pitting appears to penetrate a plated surface coating. Three areas on the obverse were selected for SEM-EDS study: an area free of pitting between the king and queen, an area near the first except within a pit, and an area on the queen's gown within a larger pit.

Surface analysis using SEM-EDS

It was decided that all coins at hand should be studied using a completely non-destructive methodology, followed later by destructive analysis as necessary to confirm and extend the findings. Accordingly, each coin was first analyzed for surface chemical composition by SEM-EDS using no prior cleaning or surface preparation whatsoever. Later, coins 1 and 2 were sectioned and a small piece of each was embedded in plastic, enabling the coin to be examined for interior alloy composition by the same methodology and metallographically for alloy structure.

SEM-EDS is a totally non-destructive analytical method used by metallurgists to study the chemical composition and behavior of metals.¹² This procedure can detect and quantify elements (above atomic number 10) which are present at a concentration of approximately 0.1% or greater. The maximum depth of X-ray penetration in a metallic alloy of this type would be about 1-2 microns (0.001-0.002 millimeters). The purpose of the initial study was to ascertain quantitatively which elements were present and any unusual chemical differences between suspect and authentic coins.

SEM-EDS is commonly used in metallurgical investigations. The analyses were performed at Midwest Research Technologies (now Aspen Consulting, Inc.) using a JEOL JSM 35C (Japan Electron Optics Laboratory USA, Peabody, MA) scanning electron microscope equipped with a Noran 5502 (Northern Scientific, Middleton, WI) energy dispersive X-ray detector. The aperture of the microscope vacuum chamber is large enough to admit objects measuring up to about 2 inches in diameter. No preliminary preparation or mounting of the sample was necessary for this phase of the study, nor are the coins altered in any way by the procedure. The coins are simply removed from their storage envelopes, placed on a sample holder and inserted into the instrument.

In the SEM, an image of the coin is first generated. The coin is positioned in the target area of a vacuum chamber and bombarded with a beam of electrons generated within the instrument. A series of electromagnetic lenses focuses this primary beam to a fine point on the surface of the sample. This spot diameter can be varied; for high resolution imaging it is typically less than 2 nanometers. The spot is moved across the sample surface by means of electromagnetic scanning coils. By rastering this beam back and forth, an area of the sample may be surveyed.

An image of the coin is formed by collecting low energy electrons generated by the collision of the primary electron beam with the sample. These detected electrons are processed into a signal which is sent to a cathode ray tube (CRT) display system. The raster of the beam is synchronized with the raster of the CRT system, thereby producing a high definition topographical image of the coin with all its niches and abrasions. If desired the image may be printed as a photograph and retained.

¹² A recently published review of the various types of analytic X-ray techniques, with hundreds of references to recent literature covering the theory and practical applications, may be consulted in T. S. Torok and R. Van Grieken, "X-ray Spectrometry," *Analytical Chemistry*, Vol. LXVI (June 15, 1994), No. 12, pp. 186R-206R.

A second result of the collision of the primary electron beam with the sample is the generation of photons of energy in the form of X-rays. These X-rays are generated within the atoms of the material, and their wavelengths and energies will be dependent upon and characteristic of the atom from which they are generated. For example, an X-ray generated from a copper atom will have a different wavelength and energy than an X-ray generated from a silver atom. In an alloy of silver and copper, X-rays of wavelengths and energies characteristic of both silver and copper will be generated in proportion to their relative abundance in the surface of the material being studied. By detecting the X-rays generated and sorting them by their energies, the different elemental constituents of the coin being investigated can be determined. The number of X-rays generated by each element enables the composition of the coin surface to be ascertained. The process is complicated and requires computer processing to achieve accurate results.

The size of the area examined can be controlled by the size of the primary beam raster, thus both the magnification of the image (10X to 100,000X) and the area elementally analyzed can be selected. Thus it is possible to obtain a general surface composition as well as a separate analysis of impurities or inclusions on the surface of the coin. The SEM-EDS method is subject to sampling error resulting from non-homogeneous distribution of the alloy components and irregular surface contamination.

Although SEM-EDS enables one to obtain a fairly accurate surface analysis up to a depth of 1 to 2 microns, it must be remembered that the chemical makeup of the surface may not always reflect the bulk or internal composition of an object. In the case of ancient coins, which may be contaminated with soil or have an oxidized surface which may not be representative of the original intended composition of the coin, care must be taken in the interpretation of the results.

In this case, since a surface phenomenon is under study, surface analysis of this type was considered pertinent to the question being investigated. If the decision is made to sacrifice a coin for destructive analysis, the coin may be cross sectioned to reveal an internal surface free of contamination and corrosion.

Results of surface analysis

The composition of selected surface areas of each coin is presented in Table I. This data, first of all, confirms the findings of both Metcalf and Bedoukian regarding the fineness of the thirteenth-century Armenian silver coinage alloy. Also, the utility and approximate validity of SEM-EDS measurements is determined on coin surfaces tested "as they come" without any treatment whatsoever. On coins 3 and 4, which were received in cleaned condition, the percentages of silver, copper, lead, and gold fall within the expected range of values for the silver coinage of Levon I and Hetoum I. The same is approximately true for areas on those coins suspected to be false (black grainy region, or within pits). The chemical analysis in these cases shows a slightly decreased proportion of silver, but silver remains the predominant element present with at best only a small increase in the proportion of copper.

It is worth noting that silicon, aluminum, sulfur, chlorine, calcium, and iron are not likely to have been original constituents of the alloy; their presence should be ascribed to exposure to elements of soil and corrosion. Chlorine is probably combined with the silver, while silicon, calcium, and iron are adventitious contaminants originating from burial. The most advanced example of this phenomenon oddly enough, is seen in a recessed area on the field of Kutcher's genuine tram (coin 1), where the proportion of silver compared to the sum of silicon, aluminum, chlorine, calcium, and iron is nearly 1 to 1. This may be explained by the fact that the area tested was in a recessed area that had never been cleaned of surface contaminants.

TABLE I. Non-destructive coin analysis by SEM-EDS (percentage by weight)

Metal	Coin 1		Coin 2			Coin 3		Coin 4		Coin 5		
	Control Area Above Lion Flank	Control Area On Lion Flank	On Lion Flank	Edge Near Scratch Area 1	Edge Near Scratch Area 2	Levon I Left of King's Face	B1261 Rev. Wom	Hetoum I Obv. Area 1	Hetoum I Obv. Area in Pit 1	Hetoum I Obv. Area in Pit 2		
Al	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.6		
Si	13.6	1.4	1.7	4.8	5.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	7.9	2.6		
P	1.2	---	---	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	---	---	---		
S	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.2		
Cl	13.8	6.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	0.8	0.2	1.4	7.4	12.9		
Ca	5.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	---	---	0.4	2.2	1.3		
Ti	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.2		
Fe	3.1	0.3	0.1	---	0.2	---	---	0.2	2.6	0.9		
Cu	6.8	5.9	1.7	7.2	9.3	1.5	5.1	1.0	1.4	0.8		
Ag	46.3	84.0	90.3	81.4	78.5	94.5	90.4	93.7	74.5	79.3		
Au	0.6	---	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2		
Pb	5.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	---	---		

Cross-Sectional Analysis by SEM-EDS

In order to examine the possibility that the slightly decreased percentage of silver in the lower layers of the suspect coins was evidence of a copper core, analysis of the coin interior was necessary. Wedge-shaped fragments about 5 mm on a side were removed from the edges of coins 1 and 2 using a special saw. The fragments were embedded in lucite plastic such that a freshly exposed cross-section of each piece could be analyzed, which could reflect the interior chemical makeup of the coin. The results are shown in Table II.

TABLE II. SEM-EDS analyses of cross-sectioned Hetoum I trams (percentage by weight)

Element	Edge	Midway to center	Center
Coin 1. Hetoum I silver tram ("control" coin)			
Ag	92.7	93.0	92.1
Au	1.0	0.8	0.7
Cu	5.3	5.1	5.1
Fe	0.1	nd	nd
Pb	0.9	1.1	2.1
Coin 2. Hetoum I silver tram (suspected plated coin)			
Ag	92.1	92.8	93.1
Au	0.3	0.5	1.0
Cu	6.2	5.8	4.7
Fe	0.2	nd	nd
Pb	1.2	0.9	1.2

The readings were taken along a freshly-exposed section cut through each coin. "Edge" readings were taken near the outer face of the coin; "Midway to center" was taken at a depth approximately 1/4 of the way into the coin; "Center" was taken at a depth of 1/2 of the thickness of the coin.

There is no substantial deviation from the predominant high fineness silver alloy expected for this coinage, nor any great differences between the two coins. Visual

inspection of the freshly exposed surfaces of each coin show no evidence of copper coloration, but rather give the appearance of being good silver. It is clear from the data obtained that both the genuine control coin (coin 1) and the suspect "plated" coin (coin 2) are of high fineness silver alloy characteristic of the genuine trams of Levon I and Hetoum I.

Metallographic study of coin cross-sections

Finally, an investigation of alloy structure was made by metallographic analysis of the cross-sectioned coins 1 and 2. Photographs of the etched cross-section from coin 1 are shown in Figure A and Coin 2 in Figure B magnified 200X (Plate VI). The micrographs indicate that both coins have a thin external layer of corrosion and oxidation. The interiors, however, are a uniform mixture of silver and copper with smaller dark spots indicating tiny areas of internal oxidation and segregation of lead from the main silver-copper alloy. Coin 2 showed more extensive surface corrosion and oxidation; however, no substantial differences between the coins were observed in this test as far as interior alloy structure is concerned.

Metallographic examination did indicate that each coin had a layer of surface corrosion penetrating to a shallow uniform depth. Such corroded areas can give misleading readings in SEM-EDS surface tests, indicating that for very accurate determinations, metallurgic tests should be made on freshly cleaned or freshly exposed metal surfaces.

Discussion

In an erudite research investigation of ancient coin plating and silvering, noted numismatic metallurgist Lawrence Cope points out the importance of confirming chemically the actual materials which compose the coin surface and interiors. "There has evolved, and persisted, ... an extremely vague terminology derived from only a sketchy knowledge of the true nature of either the coatings or the subcutaneous and interior metals or alloys upon which they are to be found. In consequence some misleading speculations have been hazarded concerning the reasons for white-metal coatings on ancient coins and the methods whereby they might have been either deliberately or accidentally produced. A proper metallurgical understanding of the various types of silvering is, however, beginning to emerge ... and numismatic implications can be much more securely based in consequence."¹³ Elsewhere, Cope notes specifically that corrosion of silver coins may lead to surface flaking which might closely resemble plating. "A corrosion effect which is not uncommon with silver coins is that of chloride corrosion. Deceptively this corrosion product can closely resemble the metal itself, but a slight purple tinge can lead one to suspect it. It is very brittle, however, and chloridized silver coins usually crumble, or their chloridized surfaces flake away...."¹⁴ This is of particular interest in our case since both coins 1 and 2 had a purple surface coloration as well as the presence of significant amounts of chloride on their surfaces (Table I). In a study of chemical changes suffered by ancient coins, two French scientists note that, in alloys containing lead, such as ancient and medieval silver, "oxidation and corrosion are made easy by the fact that we are dealing with polyphase alloys in which lead is found in isolated grains. The ... grains of lead are more easily attacked."¹⁵

Conclusion

This study confirms previous studies regarding the high fineness of the silver trams of Levon I and Hetoum I of Cilician Armenia.

¹³ Lawrence Cope, "Surface-silvered Ancient Coins" in Hall and Metcalf, *op. cit.*, p. 261.

¹⁴ Lawrence Cope, "The Metallurgical Analysis of Roman Imperial Silver and Aes Coinage," in Hall and Metcalf, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

¹⁵ J. Condamin and M. Picon, "Changes Suffered by Coin in the Course of Time and Influence of These on the Results of Different Methods of Analysis" in Hall and Metcalf, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

Under conditions of soil burial or submersion in water, coins may become corroded on their surfaces. This corrosion often leaves the appearance of a layer of plating on the coin, leading to unwarranted conclusions about the coin's numismatic origin. This study indicates that, despite deceptive appearances of surface plating, at least two such coins (coins 2 and 5) from the reign of Hetoum I were struck from the proper alloy composition. Authentic plated Cilician Armenian silver coins may exist, but their actual structure must be confirmed by metallurgical analysis.

LEVON A. SARYAN, Ph.D.
ROBERT F. DRAGEN

**ԺԳ. ԴԱՐՈՒ ԵՆԹԱԴԵԱԼ-ԱՐՏԱԲԱԶՈՇ ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ
ԱՐՏԱԲ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐՈՒ ՄԱՆՐԱՏՐԱԳԻՏԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ ՄԸ**

Մենք արտօնուեցանք ուսումնասիրելու, ըստ երկոյթին արծաթազօծ դրամ մը, վերաբռնած՝ Հեթում Ա-ի և նոյնատիպ երկրորդ արծաթ դրամի մը (control - զեկավար), որ ըստ երկոյթին լաւորակ արծաթ է ու սերած՝ նոյն դրամագիւտէն Հեղինակին հաւաքածոյլին երեք ժամանակական արծաթ դրամներ ևս ցնուեցան (Անռ Ա-ի և Հեթում Ա-ի մէկական արծաթ դրամներ, երրորդը ըստ երկոյթին Հեթում Ա-ի մէկական արծաթ դրամները մակրեսային քիմիական քննութեան գործածելով զնող էլեկտրոն մանրադիտակ միացած հիմնական վերլուծում գործածող ուժ տարածող Քանաքայթի լուսապատճեռաչփի, SEM-EDS (scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry).

Արդիւնքները նախ և առաջ, կը վաերացնեն Մէթքալֆի և Պտուկեանի հասած եղականութիւնները նկատմամբ ԺԳ. Դարու հայկական արծաթ դրամներուն մետաղաձլին արծաթի պարունակութեան հանդէպ Ատոնք ևս ցոյց կու տան օգտակառութիւնը և մօսակայ վաերականութիւնը SEM-EDS-ի չափառութեան փորձաքննուած «ինչպէս որ է» դրամի մակրեսին զրար Լևոն Ա-ի և Հեթում Ա-ի արծաթ դրամներուն համար (դրամներ 3 և 4, ստացուած մաքրուած «ինսպուլ» ակնկալուած արծաթի, պղինձի, կապարի և ոսկիի գումարին առ Հարիւր համեմատութիւնը կ'ինայ ակնկալուած արծէքներուն սահմանին մինչ Նոյնը նաև ստորդ է թիւ 2 և 5 դրամներուն անկթար մակրեսներուն համար, որ արծաթազօծ ըլլալ կ'երելի.

Թարմօրէն մերկացած դրամին եզերքին մակրեսները նոյնպէս քննուեցան SEM-EDS եղանակով: Ցսակ է թէ զոյլ հարազատ «զեկավար» դրամը (դրամ 1) և կասկածելի «արծաթազօծ» դրամը (դրամ 2) բարձր դրակով արծաթ են, ունենալով համեմատական պղինձ, իւրայատուկ Լևոն Ա-ի և Հեթում Ա-ի արծաթ դրամներուն:

Հողին մէջ թաղուած դրամներ յանան կրնան արծաթազօծման երկոյթը ստանալ լառաջ քունուկ անտեղի եղակացութիւններ դրամի դրամագիւտական ծագման մասին: Այս քունուկ անտեղի եղակացութիւններ դրամի դրամագիւտական ծագման մասին: Այս դրամները եղակացութիւններ ցոյց կու տայ (հայկական մակերեսին երկոյթին), թէ զոյն երկու այսպիսի դրամներ (դրամ 2 և 5), վերաբրուած Հեթում Ա-ի զահակալութեան շրջանին, հատանուած են մետաղաձլի պատշաճ բաղադրութեամբ: Հարազատ արծաթազօծուած կ'լիկեան Հայաստանի արծաթ դրամներ կ'ընան գոյութիւն ունենալ, բայց իրենց բաղադրութիւնը պէտք է վաերացուի քիմիական վերլուծումով:

Լեհոն Ա. ՍԱՐԵԱՆ
ԴՐԱՄԵՐԸ Ֆ. ԴՐԱԳԻՆ

COPPER-SURFACED ARMENIAN COINS

Introduction

Coins which appear to be silver-plated, silver-surfaced, or white-metal surfaced have been noticed several times among the large hoards of the Cilician Armenian kings. The writer has quite a few Cilician Armenian silver coins (takvorins) belonging to the late rulers, where genuine coins appear to be silver-surfaced, perhaps accidentally. No numismatic literature has made mention of such Armenian coins heretofore.

At least eight fourrée or silver-surfaced tetradrachms of Tigranes II have been noted in literature pertaining to ancient Armenian coins.¹ The prevailing opinion is that these fourrée tetradrachms were deliberately silver-surfaced; some have even suggested that they might be contemporary forgeries. Strangely, not even a single fourrée drachm of Tigranes II is reported.²

Investigations of silver-surfaced or plated coins have been made by William Campbell,³ Lawrence H. Cope⁴ and Warren Esty.⁵ These studies mostly concern processes by which silver-surfaced coins may be made, whereas this study concerns coins which might become electroplated accidentally.

A related question is the existence of copper coins struck with the dies of silver coins.⁶ This has been reported several times by Paul Z. Bedoukian. In these cases, it is not known whether all of these coins are copper or copper-plated silver, nor do we know the composition of the core alloy. Until now, these coins have not been subjected to chemical analysis. Often they are examined by scratching the edge.

A few years ago, the writer acquired a very corroded and oxidized copper piece. The unusual appearance of this coin forced some research and investigation. The coin was struck with the dies for silver takvorins of King Levon III (1301-1308) of Cilician Armenia⁷ (equestrian obverse, lion reverse). The newly acquired copper piece resembles silver takvorins, not coppers of this king. However, exactly similar dies do not exist in Bedoukian nor in the Levon III takvorin hoards described by Nercessian,⁸ or Saryan and Hajinian.⁹

¹ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* (London, 1978), pp. 54-55, Nos. 43-48.

² *ibid.*, Nos. 49-90.

³ W. Campbell, *Greek and Roman Plated Coins*, (New York, 1933).

⁴ L. H. Cope, "Silver-Surfaced Ancient Coins," *Methods of Chemical and Metallurgical Investigation of Ancient Coinage* (London, 1972), pp. 260-278.

⁵ W. Esty, "The Contribution of Surface-Silvering to Silver Content," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 151 (1991), pp. 226-228.

⁶ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* [henceforth CCA] (New York, 1962), p. 289, No. 1421 (struck with Hetourm-Zabel tram die, 4.60 g.); p. 364, No. 1936 (struck with Oshin takvorin die, 2.58 g.); pp. 406-407, Nos. 2217-2237 (struck with Gosdantin IV takvorin dies, 1.57 to 2.25 g.); *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XVI (1990), pp. 16-19 (struck with Hetourm II billon die, 0.96 g.); *Selected Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 1981), p. 248, No. 117 (struck with Levon the Usurper takvorin die, 1.4 g.).

⁷ P. Z. Bedoukian, CCA, pp. 336-353, Nos. 1734-1839.

⁸ Y. T. Nercessian, "A Hoard of Levon III Takvorins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XVIII (1992), pp. 3-14.

⁹ L. A. Saryan and Ch. A. Hajinian, "Another Hoard of Levon III Takvorins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XVIII (1992), pp. 15-24.

Description of the coin

Obv.: The king is on horseback to right, holding the reins with his left hand, and with his right, a cross with one arm which extends over his shoulder. The obverse circular Armenian inscription reads,
+ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՄԻՆՈ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Levon king of the Armenians).

Rev.: The Armenian lion is walking right and facing right with an ornamental cross behind him. Dot under lion. The reverse circular Armenian inscription reads,
+ԾԻՎԸ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻ Ի ՄԲՈՒ (struck in the city of Sis).
2.89 g. /2.53 g. after cleaning, Bed. 1753V.

Since the coin was corroded and slightly oxidized, there was the possibility that cleaning would reveal its metal fabric. The coin was covered with aluminum foil on both sides and submerged in white kitchen vinegar (5 percent acetic acid) for 5 minutes with no change, and then 10 minutes more, with no change. It was boiled for 5 minutes with no change, and continued boiling for 10 minutes, still with no change. After 20 minutes of boiling, the vinegar began to acquire a greenish color. The process was terminated. The oxidation had disappeared and corroded pores were now apparent on both sides of the coin. The weight of the coin prior to cleaning was 2.89 grams; after cleaning it was reduced to 2.53 grams. Still, there was no indication that the coin is made of any metal other than copper. A very sharp razor blade was touched to the edge of the coin at four points. White silver-like metal appeared. The preliminary assumption was that the core of the coin was silver and the surface was copper.

Numismatic research indicated that debased silver coins can acquire a coating of copper. Earle R. Caley¹⁰ describes an experiment where he tries to restore badly-corroded Roman coins. Twenty-five silver coins were suspended with copper wires within two percent sodium hydroxide solution and connected to the cathode side of the bath, electrolyzed at low D.C. current and voltage until free from corroded matter. Twenty-three coins of the lot were disfigured with copper coatings ranging from small isolated spots to completely copper-plated coins. According to Caley, the same effect would take place when silver coins with copper incrustations are accidentally placed in the bath along with the copper coins.¹¹

The subject coin was discussed with a few veteran numismatists. Their comments indicated that if a silver coin was buried together with copper coins for several centuries, it is possible that a silver coin may become copper-surfaced as a result of an electrolytic process.

Two numismatic colleagues, Dr. D. M. Metcalf and Dr. L. A. Saryan were contacted since they had extensive experience in studying the alloy of Armenian silver coinage. Dr. Metcalf recommended¹² possibly using X-ray fluorescence or preferably electron probe microanalysis. Dr. Saryan offered his assistance in determining the chemical composition.¹³

¹⁰ E. R. Caley, "The Deposition of Metallic Copper on Antique Silver Coins During Electrolytic Cleaning and a Method for Its Removal," *Technical Studies in the Field of the Fine Arts*, Vol. III (January 1935), No. 3, pp. 123-132.

¹¹ To obtain satisfactory results for electrolytic cleaning in cyanide solution, Caley recommends that the silver coins be suspended on silver or platinum wires and connected to the cathode side of the bath.

¹² Private communication dated October 30, 1992.

¹³ I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to Robert F. Dragen, Executive Vice President, Aspen Consulting, Inc., Brookfield, WI, and my friend Levon A. Saryan who on his own initiative coordinated and directed the non-destructive surface analyses using SEM-EDS on coins discussed in this paper. Furthermore, they were kind enough to provide me a lengthy summary of the procedure written by Dragen and Saryan which was excerpted and reproduced in this paper.

Coin Analyses

It was decided that a few additional coins should be analyzed together with the copper-surfaced coin of King Levon III (Plate VII). One of them should be a silver takvorin of Levon III and the other two, copper pogs of Gosdantin IV struck with takvorin dies. The takvorin specimen was chosen since on the obverse has a distinct yellow tint and the reverse displays silver surfacing in light-grey color which in certain places has fallen away revealing white silver. The pogs of Gosdantin IV were chosen randomly.

Table I. Coins analyzed

No.	Ruler	CAA	Type	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Specific Gravity	Collection	Comments
1.	Levon III	1753V	AE Takvorin	22	2.53	6.33	YN N4235	No soil deposit
2.	Levon III	1741	AR Takvorin	20	2.43	9.72	YN N2233	No soil deposit
3.	Gosdantin IV	2223	AE Pogh w/takvorin die	20	1.59	8.83	YN N0402	No soil deposit
4.	Gosdantin IV	2221V	AE Pogh w/takvorin die	21	1.49	8.28	LAS	Soil deposit

Chemical Surface Analysis Using SEM-EDS

Qualitative and quantitative chemical composition of the coins was determined using SEM-EDS (scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry). SEM-EDS is a totally non-destructive microanalytical procedure which is used by metallurgists to study the composition, structure, and chemical and physical behavior of metals. This method detects and quantifies elements (above atomic number 10) which are present in a material at a concentration of approximately 0.1% or greater. The maximum depth of X-ray penetration in a metallic alloy such as a coin would be 1-2 microns (0.001-0.002 millimeters).

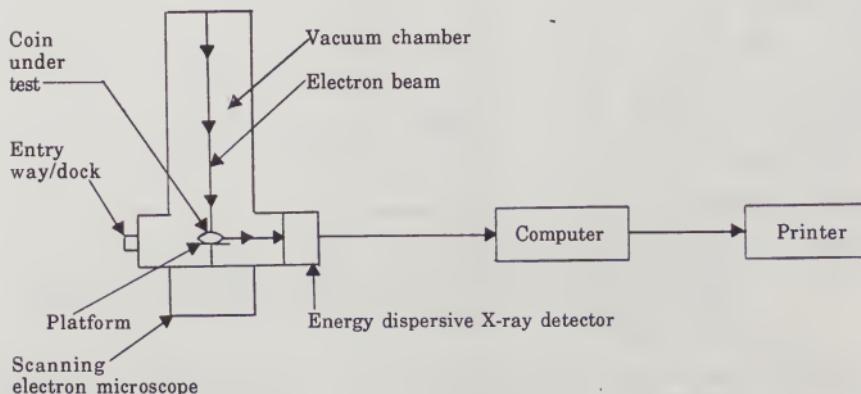


Fig. 1. Block diagram of test setup

Test Procedure

Scanning electron microscope, Model JSM 35C, Japan Electron Optics Laboratory USA., Peabody, MA

Energy dispersive X-ray detector, Model Noran 5502, Northern Scientific, Middleton, WI
Computer, Model 5500/85 PC, Tracor/Northern, Middleton, WI
Printer, Model 8510+ dot matrix printer, C.Itoh, Tokyo, Japan

The analyses were performed at Aspen Consulting, Inc., Brookfield, WI, using a scanning microscope equipped with an energy dispersive X-ray detector. The aperture of the microscope vacuum chamber is large enough to admit objects measuring up to about 2 inches in diameter. No preliminary preparation or mounting of the coins was necessary for this study, nor are they altered in any way in the course of the test. The coins are simply removed from their storage envelopes, placed on a sample holder and inserted into the instrument. The procedure requires about 20 minutes per coin to complete.

Table II. Percentage analytical data normalized to 100 weight percent

	N4235 Obv.	N4235 Edge Scrape	N2233 Obv.	N2233 Obv. Between Heads	N402 Obv. Horse's Head	LAS Obv. Horse's Head
Al	3.1	3.6	0.3	0.2	-	0.6
Si	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	12.9
S	-	-	0.4	0.2	15.2	0.5
P	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Cl	-	0.2	1.1	1.1	-	8.4
Ca	0.5	-	-	0.2	0.2	2.1
Cr	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fe	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	1.1
Cu	43.2	12.1	1.7	1.5	41.0	47.2
Zn	47.0	80.5	0.5	-	-	-
Ag	0.7	0.4	93.1	94.2	43.3	23.8
Pb	4.4	2.2	1.6	1.4	-	3.2

Coin No. 1 Obverse surface (N4235). Initially the surface of copper-surfaced coin was analyzed. The coin showed to have a surface composition of copper (43%) and zinc (47%), with traces of aluminum (3%) and lead (4%), and some smaller amounts of silicon, calcium, chromium, iron, silver. See Table II and Chart 1a.

Coin No. 1 Scrapped edge (N4235). The test was continued using the same coin. The coin was turned on its edge and the beam was focused on the scratched area where shiny silver-like white metal was visible. This showed mostly zinc

(80%) and some copper (12%), with traces of aluminum (3%) and lead (2%), and some smaller amounts of silicon, chlorine, chromium, iron, and silver. The core of the coin is thus composed mostly of zinc. Virtually no silver or gold were present in the coin alloy. See Table II and Chart 1b.

Coin No. 2 Obverse (N2233). A silver takvorin of King Levon III. The beam was focused on the obverse surface. The coin alloy is good silver (93%), with traces of silicon (1%), chlorine (1%), copper (1%), and lead (1%), and some smaller amounts of aluminum, sulfur, and zinc. See Table II.

Coin No. 2 Obverse between heads (N2233). The test continued on the same coin except now the beam is focused between the heads of the king and the horse. Again the coin alloy is good silver (94%), with traces of silicon (1%), chlorine (1%), copper (1%), and lead (1%), and some smaller amounts of aluminum, calcium, gold, and sulfur. See Table II and Chart 2.

Coin No. 3 Obverse horse's head (N402). A copper pogh struck with takvorin die; the beam was focused on horse's head. The coin alloy showed silver (43%), copper (41%), and a significant amount of sulfur (15%), and some smaller amounts of silicon, calcium, and gold. The presence of sulfur is indicative that the coin is tarnished which may be source of its dark-brown coloration. See Table II and Chart 3.

Coin No. 4 Obverse horse's head (LAS). Another copper pogh struck with takvorin die was tested for copper-surface. The beam was focused on horse's head. The coin has more copper (47%) than silver (23%); significant levels of silicon (13%) and chlorine (8%) were found, and also traces of calcium (2%), iron (1%), lead (3%), and some smaller amounts of aluminum, sulfur, and phosphorus. See Table II and Chart 4.

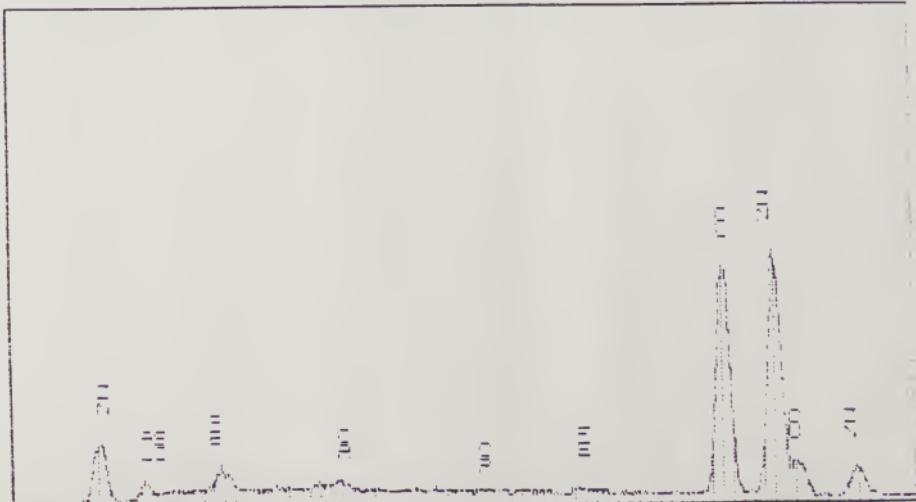


Chart 1a. (coin N4235 obv.)

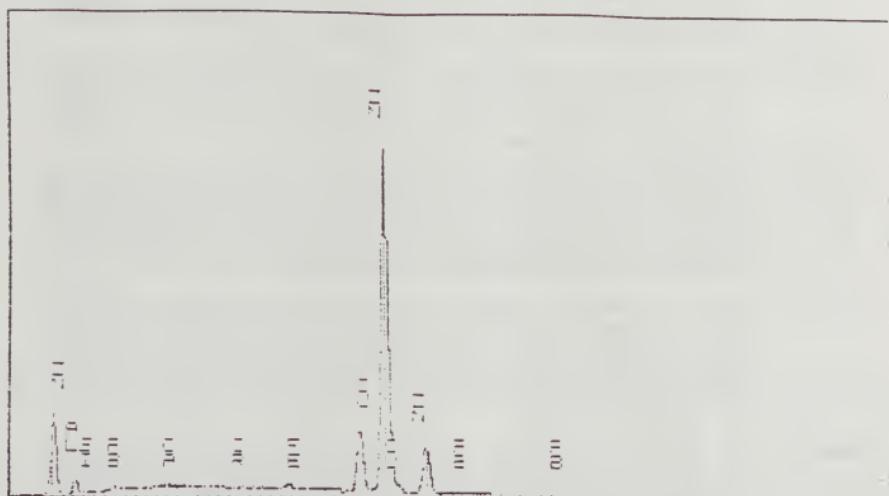


Chart 1b. (coin N4235 edge)

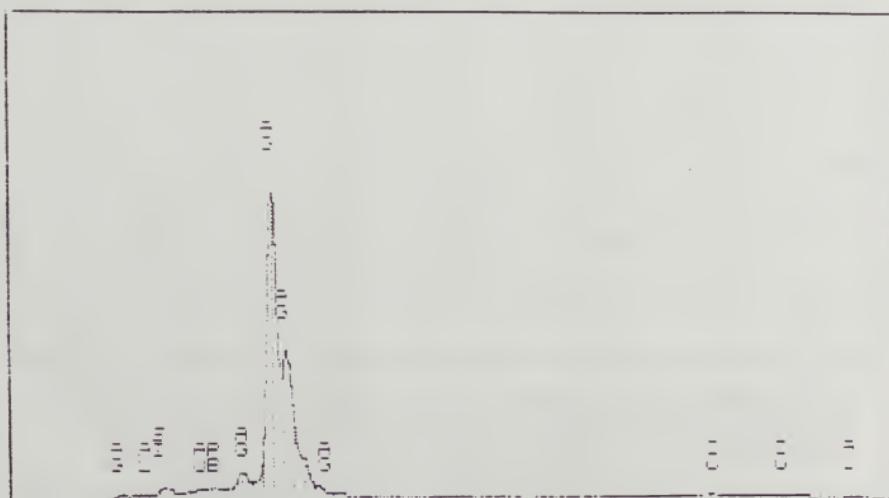


Chart 2. (coin N2233 between heads)

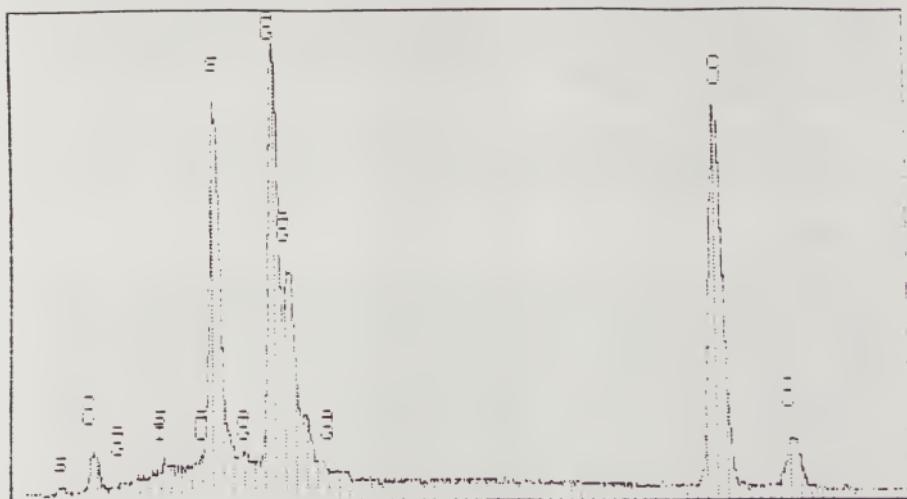


Chart 3. (coin N402)

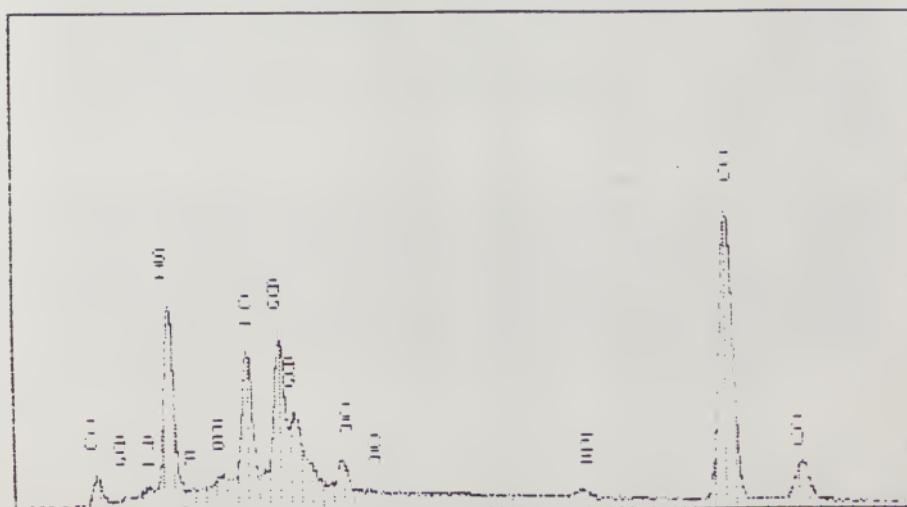


Chart 4. (coin LAS)

Although SEM-EDS enables one to obtain a fairly accurate surface analysis of the coin under test up to a depth of 1 to 2 microns, it must be remembered that the chemical makeup of the surface may not always reflect the bulk or internal composition of an object. In the case of ancient coins, which may be contaminated with dust, soil, or cleaning agents, and often have an oxidized surface which may not be representative of the overall or original intended composition of the coin, care must be taken in the interpretation of the results.

In this case, except for the first coin, surface analyses were performed without any preliminary treatment of the samples. Very small areas (less than a square millimeter) on the coin surfaces were selected for study.

Conclusion

Coin No. 1 (a copper takvorin of Levon III) is a copper-surfaced coin with a core composed mostly of zinc. The coin appears to be a genuine struck piece. Several reasons could be advanced to explain why the coin was struck in zinc alloy rather than silver. 1) It is possible that the coins is a contemporary or later forgery. Zinc metal was known in India in the fourteenth century but was not used as such until about the sixteenth to seventeenth century,¹⁴ although alloys of copper and zinc (brass) were known to the Romans and used to strike coins (orichalcum). Most likely, zinc may not have been available separately at this time. 2) The coin could have been produced from an old Roman coin or scrap possibly available in Cilicia (overstrike or recycled metal). 3) The recycled coin had been originally silver-plated but lost its plating over the centuries. 4) Possibly the coin was struck by mistake or was used as a pattern, but never recalled or destroyed. Regardless of what answer one prefers, it would be speculation at this point in time.

Coin No. 2, a cleaned takvorin of Levon III, seems to be a good silver coin. The specific gravity of 9.72 also attests to this. In his classic book, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, Paul Z. Bedoukian charted the silver content of Levon III takvorins and gives a range of 50 to 56 percent silver content.¹⁵ This coin seems to be at the high end of silver content. The results could reflect selective enrichment of the silver surface with preferential loss of copper after cleaning. Here is an area which needs more exploration with newly discovered takvorin hoards.¹⁶ This takvorin did not belong to a recently discovered hoard of Levon III.

Coin Nos. 3 and 4, copper poghs of king Gosdantin IV. The revelation on both of these coins is that they are not copper coins. Because of the black patina enveloping the coin they may look like one. In actuality they are billons, takvorins with much lower silver content. When newly struck, these coins probably resembled shiny white silver coins. However, due to the very poor silver content, when buried for centuries, it was tarnished into a very dark-brown or black color. This may also explain why some of the takvorins of Gosdantin IV sometimes look not silvery-white, not dark-brown, but a red color in between, similar to salmon-pink color. During the reign of King Gosdantin IV the silver content of takvorins was reduced to less than 40 percent.¹⁷

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

¹⁴ *Encyclopedia Americana*, Vol. 29, p. 711. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. 23, p. 968.

¹⁵ P. Z. Bedoukian, CCA, p. 112, Graph II.

¹⁶ See above, notes 7 and 8.

¹⁷ P. Z. Bedoukian, CCA, p. 108.

ՊՂՋԱՊԱՏ ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐ
[Ամփոփում]

Մի քանի տարի առաջ հեղինակը ձեռք բերաւ ժանդուած և օքսիդացած պղնձեայ դրամ մը Ամս դրամին անտվոր կերպարանքը հարկադրեց հետագոտութիւնն և հետաքննութիւնն Դրամը զարնուած է կիլիկեան Հայաստանի Լևոն Գ թագաւորի (1301-1308) արծաթ թագուրիինի կնիքներով (ձիաքար երես, առիւծ կոնակ). Նոր ձեռք բերուած պղնձեայ դրամը կը նմանի այս թագաւորին արծաթ թագուրինին և ոչ թէ պղնձեայ քարտէզին:

Որոշուցաւ թէ յաեւեալ մի քանի դրամներ ևս պէտք է վերլուծուին Լևոն Գ թագաւորի պղնձապատ դրամին հետ միասնդդ Աստվածմէ մին պէտք է ըլլաւ Լևոն Գ-ի արծաթ թագուրիին մը, երկու ամ դրամներ՝ կոստանդին Դ-ի պղնձեայ փողերը զարնուած արծաթ թագուրիին կնիքներով:

Դրամներու որակական ու քանակական քիմիական բաղադրութիւնը որոշուցաւ SEM-EDS գործածելով (զննող էլեկտրոն մանրադիտակ միատեղ ուժ տարածող ք-ճառաքայթի լուսապատկերաչափ—scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry), SEM-EDS ամբողջին ոչ-կործանարար մանաքննական ընթացք մըն է, գործածուած՝ մետաղահաներու կորմէ ուսումնասիրելու մետաղածովերու բաղադրութիւնը, կազմը և քիմիական ու Փիզիքական վարքը:

Թիւ 1 դրամը (Լևոն Գ-ի թագուրիին) պղնձապատ դրամ մըն է, որու կորիզը բաղկացած է մեծամասնութեամբ զինէչ: Ըստ չոլթեան զարնուած և հարազատ է դրամը:

Թիւ 2 դրամը, Լևոն Գ-ի մաքուր թագուրիին մը, կ'երկի ըլլաւ բարձրորակ արծաթեայ դրամ մը Այս դրամին տեսակարար ծանրութիւնը կը հաստատէ այս

Դրամ թիւ 3 և 4, կոստանդին Դ-ի պղնձեայ փողերը Այս երկու դրամներու յայտնութիւնը արև է, թէ իրենք պղնձեայ դրամնը չեն: Դրամի պարզ սև խաւին պատճառով կը նմանի պղնձին իրականութեան մէջ ատոնք բիլուներ են, չափազանց քիչ արծաթի պարունակութեամբ թագուրիիներ:

Ե. Թ. Ներսէսեան

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

11 CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP, INC. A Specialized Collection of Armenian & Related Coinage From Ancient to Medieval Times. Auction XXVII: A Mail Bid Auction Sale of Classical Coins. Quarryville, Pennsylvania: Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., 29 September 1993, pp. 5-25, Nos. 1-234, illus.

Description of the following Armenian coins or coins relating to Armenia are given: Arsames I (ca. 240 B.C.), a bronze with equestrian reverse; Abdissares (ca. 210 B.C.), a bronze with eagle reverse; Tigranes I (123-96 B.C.), bronze coins displaying a branch of tree, and Zeus seated; Tigranes II (95-56 B.C.), tetradrachms and a drachm displaying the Tyche on the reverse, bronze coins displaying Tyche, Heracles, cornucopiae, head of wheat, Nike, palm-branch, tripod, and horse; Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.), a bronze with Nike reverse; Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.), a bronze with eagle reverse; Tigranes IV (8-5 B.C.), bronze coins with Nike, Heracles, and eagle reverses; a bronze of Tigranes V (ca. AD. 6) and Augustus; a bronze of Mithridates Callinicus (96-70 B.C.) with eagle/palm dessign; Mithridates II (after 70 B.C.), a bronze with lion reverse; an anonymous bronze; Roman coins relating to Armenia of the following rulers: Augustus (27 B.C. - A.D. 14), an aureus where the reverse displays Victory and bull and the legend ARMENIA CAPTA, a denarius where the reverse displays Armenian tiara, quiver and bow case and the legend ARMENIA CAPTA; Marcus Aurelius (161-180 A.D.), a denarius with Armenia seated and the legend ARMEN; a sesterius of Lucius Verus (A.D. 161-169) displaying the crowning of Sohemus; Umayyad and Abbasid coins bearing Arminiyah inscription of

the following caliphs: al-Walid bin abd al-Malik (A.H. 86-96), dirham, anonymous Umayyad dirhams; Sulayman, dirham; a fals under rule of Ishak ibn-Muslim; al-Mansur (A.H. 136-158), dirhams; al-Mahdi (A.H. 158-169), dirhams; al-Hadi (A.H. 169-170), dirham; al-Rashid (A.H. 170-193), dirhams; al-Mutawakkil (A.H. 232-247), a gold dinar; al-Mu'tazz (A.H. 251-255), dirham; al-Mu'amid (A.H. 256-279), dirham; Islamic coins belonging to Seljuqs of Rum, Ilkhanids, Eretnids, Jalayrids, Qara Qoyunu and Aq Qoyunu, Safavids, Afsharids, Qajars, and Khans of Ganja; Cilician Armenia, baronial coppers of Roupen I (1080-1095), Totoros I (1100-1123), Levon II (1187-1199); royal period, Levon I (1199-1218), double trams, half double trams, half trams, coronation trams with one and two lions, regular trams, and tanks; Hetoum I (1226-1271), Hetoum-Kaiqobad bilingual trams and a half tram, Hetoum-Zabel regular trams and a half tram, a tank, equestrian and regular kardezzes; Levon II (1270-1289), pre-coronation trams, trams struck in Sis and Ayas, half trams struck with tram dies, and kardezzes; Hetoum II (1289-1306), billons and kardezzes with king's bust facing and king seated; Smpad (1296-1298), a coronation tram, a regular tram and a kardez; Goshantin I (1298-1299), a tram and a kardez; Levon III (1301-1307), takvorins and kardezzes; Oshin (1308-1320), coronation trams, takvorins, a pogh, and trams overstruck in Arabic; Levon IV (1320-1342), takvorins, large and small poghs, and takvorins overstruck in Arabic; Guy (1342-1344), takvorins; Goshantin III (1344-1363), a takvorin with lion walking left struck in Tarsus and regular takvorins struck in Sis, and poghs struck in Sis; Levon the Usurper (1363-1365), takvorins and a pogh; Goshantin IV (1365-1373), takvorins; Levon V (1374-1375), billons and a pogh. Post Roupenian copper coins. The Greek legends and weights of all coins are published.

YTN

Տրուած են հետևել Հայկական գրամմերու կամ Հայաստանի գերաբերալ գրամմերու նկարարութիւնները - Արքաց Ա (շուրջ 240 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզ մը ձիավար պատկերատիպով կռնակին վրայ. Արդիարքան (շուրջ 210 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզ մը արծիւ պատկերատիպով կռնակին վրայ. Տիգրան (123-96 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց ետին պատկերուած է ծառ և ծառ Տիգրան Բ (95-56 Ն.Ք.), չորեղբարականներու դրամներ որոնց ետին պատկերուած է թախաւը, բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց կռնակին երթուն վրայ պատկերուած է թախաւ, վահան, ամաժեղիւր, ցորենի հատիկի, Ցաղանակ, արծաւենին ճրալ, եռուստնի և ձիւ, Արտապաղ Բ (56-34 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզ մը թաղթանակի պատկերատիպով կռնակին վրայ. Տիգրան Գ (20-8 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզ մը որու կռնակին վրայ պատկերուած է արծիւ, Տիգրան Դ (8-5 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց ետին պատկերուած է Ցաղանակ, Վահան և արծիւ, բրոնզէ դրամ մը տրուած Տիգրան Ե-ին (Յ.Ք. 6), և Աւոգոստոսին. Բրոնզէ դրամ մը Սիրուան Կալիլինիկոսին (96-70 Ն.Ք.), ունենլով արծիւ/արծաւենի պատկերատիպ. Միհրգաստ Բ (70 Ն.Ք. ետք), բրոնզ մը ասիւծ պատկերատիպով կռնակին վրայ անորոշ բրոնզ մը. Հայաստանի գերաբերալ հետեւալ գահակալերուն հռոմեական գրամմերը-Աւոգոստոս (27 Ն.Ք.-Յ.Ք. 14), աւրեւու մը որ ետին պատկերուած է Ցաղանակ և ցուլ ու Խորագրութիւնն է ARmenia CAPTA, զենաբեռն մը որու ետին պատկերուած է Հայկական խոր, Կապարն ու աղեղ և Խորագրութիւնն է ARmenia CAPTA. Մարկոս Աւրելիոս (161-180 Ն.Ք.), զենաբեռն մը որու ետին նստած է Հայաստանը և Խորագրութիւնն է ARmenia. Դուկիոս Վերոնի (161-169) սեսթերիոն մը որ կը պատկերացնէ Սոնեմոսի թաղագրուիլլ. Օմայեան և Արբասեան հետեւալ խայլիֆաներուն գրամմերուն որոնց վրայ Արժինիա արձանագրուած է արաբերէտ տառերգ-ալ-Ռաշիդի բիւ արդ ալ-Մալիք (Հ. 86-96) գիրկեմ. անորոշ Օմայեան գիրկեմներ Սուլայման, գիրկեմ. Փալւ մը իւհակ բին Մուսաւիմի կառավարութեան ներք. ալ-Մանսուր (Հ. 136-158), գիրկեմներ. ալ-Մազեդի (Հ. 158-169), գիրկեմներ. ալ-Հադի (Հ. 169-170), գիրկեմ. ալ-Շահնար (Հ. 170-183), գիրկեմներ. ալ-Մութանաքի (Հ. 232-247), ոսկիդ գինար մը. ալ-Մութաք (Հ. 251-255), գիրկեմ. ալ-Մութափ (Հ. 256-279), գիրկեմ. համամական գրամմեր վերաբրուած Ռումի սելլուկներուն, իլիաններուն, Երեթիններուն, Զայտայիրեաններուն, Քարա Քոյուլուներուն և Աք Քոյուլուներուն, Սաֆաւեաններուն, Աֆշարեաններուն, Գանձակի Խաններուն և Քանարներուն. Կիլիկեան Հայաստան, իշխանական շրջանի պղինձն Ռուբէն Ա-ի (1080-1095), Մորոս Ա-ի (1100-1123), Լևոն Բ-ի (1187-1199). Թագաւորական շրջան. Լևոն Ա (1199-1218), երկրամաններ, կէս երկրամաններ, կէս գրամմեր, երիտ արմանուծ օժման գրամմեր, հասարակ գրամմեր և զանգեր. Հնիթում Ա (1226-1271), Հնիթում-Քայլոպատի երկեղունեան գրամմեր ու կիսարտիպ կէս գրամմեր, զանգ մը, ձիավար և հասարակ գրամմեր. Լևոն Բ (1270-1289), անախօժման գրամմեր, գրամմեր կոխուած Սիս և Ալյաս, կէս գրամմեր կոխուած գրամմերու կնիքներով ու նաև քարտէցներ. Հնիթում Բ (1289-1306), բիլուններ և քարտէցներ թագաւորի հայող կիսանդրիպ և թագաւորը (Ըստ. էջ 66)

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FOUR MEDIEVAL ARMENIAN SILVER ARTIFACTS

Between May 1993 and July 1994, the authors were fortunate to have the opportunity to examine four pieces of medieval silver jewelry reported to have been discovered with a hoard of Cilician Armenian coins. Three bracelets and a cross were analyzed, non-destructively, for surface chemical composition using scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry (SEM-EDS).

According to available information, these artifacts were found in a hoard of 810 silver trams of Hetoum-Zabel (1226-1270 A.D.) of Cilician Armenia.¹ Seventeen crosses and bracelets (including at least six with clasps, and open loops with decorative ornamentation) were part of the original trove, which was reportedly discovered in the city of Mersin in early 1992. One could speculate that the treasure represented the wealth of an Armenian of that city which was buried for safe keeping during Hetoum's reign, when the Armenian kingdom was under attack by Seljuk and Mamluk invaders.

The Artifacts

Although very little has been published about such artifacts heretofore, it seems very likely that the objects examined are of medieval Armenian manufacture.² In order to verify their provenance and authenticity, four artifacts from the group were generously made available with the cooperation of private collectors and dealers for non-destructive chemical analysis, as follows:

Bracelet 1: circular band with a small diamond-shaped clasp and engraved ornamentation (overall diameter 60 mm, band width 12 mm, weight 15.73 grams), CH collection;

Bracelet 2: open loop with heart-motif ornamented ends, and areas which may once have been set with precious or semi-precious stones (overall diameter 72 mm, band width 12 to maximum 26 mm, weight 27.08 grams), MP collection;

Bracelet 3: open loop similar to bracelet 2, but with lion's head ornamentation (overall diameter 62 mm, band width 9 mm, weight 19.74 grams), MP collection;

Cross: Armenian-style with decorative corners, ornamented on one face, with a circular ring for hanging (length 60 mm by width 43 mm, 9.86 grams including ring), MP collection.

¹ Six silver bracelets were offered for sale by Y. T. Nercessian, *Bulletin* 15, Supplement C (May 1992), lot No. 289; one was offered by CNG in auction XXII (September 1992), lot No. 992.

² Examination of the artistic elements and decorative motifs is beyond the scope of this paper; specialists who have viewed these materials confirm that the designs correspond to motifs of Armenian manuscript art. Y. T. Nercessian kindly offered the following comments: "In many cases, the design motifs are very similar or practically identical to illuminated Armenian miniatures, indicating that the motifs used on Armenian miniatures and bracelets had a common source." See L. Douranova, *Armenian Miniatures* (New York, 1961), pp. 75, 77, 117, 121, 123, and 133; A. Guevorkian, *The Crafts and Mode of Life in Armenian Miniatures* (in Armenian, Russian, and English), (Yerevan, 1978), plates 7 and 13; L. Douranova, *Ornaments of Armenian Manuscripts* (in Armenian with English translation), (Yerevan, 1978), plates, 38, 39, 41, 49, 50, 64, and 78.

The design monogram on bracelet 1 resembles the Armenian letter t, and a close parallel is seen in a gospel of 1265 illustrated by Cilician Armenian artist T'oros Roslin, see Sirapie Der Nercessian, *Armenian Art* (Paris 1978), p. 136, plate 99.

Methods

The SEM-EDS analyses were performed on a JEOL JSM 35C (Japan Electron Optics Laboratory USA, Peabody, MA) scanning electron microscope equipped with a Noran 5502 (Northern Scientific, Middleton, WI) energy dispersive X-ray detector. The methods and instrumentation are described in detail elsewhere.³ In order to preserve the artifacts it was decided to analyze them using a non-destructive method. The artifacts were supplied in fairly clean condition; no further cleaning or alteration was required prior to the analysis, and they remained completely unchanged by the test procedure. The vacuum chamber of the electron microscope had to be opened to admit each piece in its entirety which required extra time to perform. These artifacts are about as large as the instrument chamber can comfortably accommodate; larger objects would require sampling, resulting in alteration of the specimen.

A single reading was obtained for each bracelet. Because of the size and configuration limitations of the microscope chamber, the bracelets were read on their edges. The cross was studied in three locations: the exact center of its ornamented face, the exact center of its back face, and near a hairline crack on one arm also on the back. Since SEM-EDS is a surface procedure, the results obtained may not exactly reflect the bulk or original composition of an object; surface enrichment, corrosion, contamination from soil and/or residues of cleaning agents are often present. Elements below atomic number 10 may be present, but are not typically detected or quantitated in this procedure.

Results and Discussion

The analytical findings are presented in Table I, along with the analysis of a Hetoum silver tram analyzed on the same instrument on a different occasion as a comparison.⁴ Each artifact is composed of silver (minimum of 86.5%) alloyed with a small percentage of copper. Traces of gold, lead, magnesium, silicon, and sometimes aluminum are detected. Lead and gold probably entered the alloy as trace constituents of medieval silver. Magnesium, aluminum, and silicon, however, are unlikely to have been part of the original alloy; their presence probably reflects soil contamination and/or prior cleaning. Phosphorus, sulfur, and chlorine are likewise unlikely to have been constituents of the original alloy; when present, they can be interpreted as the result of chemical interaction between the artifact and the environment.

TABLE I. SEM-EDS analyses of Armenian artifacts (percentages by weight)

	Bracelet 1		Bracelet 2		Bracelet 3		Cross face center		Cross rev. center		Cross rev. crack		Hetoum I tram*	
	actul	adjst	actul	adjst	actul	adjst	actul	adjst	actul	adjst	actul	adjst	actul	adjst
Ag	91.0	92.3	86.5	91.4	88.3	90.7	91.1	94.6	92.3	94.1	92.5	94.3	90.4	92.5
Cu	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.4	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	5.1	5.2
Pb	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	4.0	4.1	nd	nd	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Au	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.2
Si	0.7	---	2.9	---	1.4	---	1.9	---	0.4	---	0.4	---	0.7	---
Mg	0.7	---	1.8	---	0.8	---	1.7	---	1.1	---	1.0	---	nd	nd
Al	nd	nd	0.6	---	0.5	---	nd	nd	0.5	---	0.5	---	*1.6	---

nd = not detected

* = see Saryan and Dragen, in this issue of *Armenian Numismatic Journal*

** = includes aluminum, phosphorus, sulfur, chlorine

³ Articles elsewhere in this issue of *Armenian Numismatic Journal* by Saryan and Dragen (pp. 45-51), and Nercessian (pp. 53-61).

⁴ See Saryan and Dragen, *Armenian Numismatic Journal* (pp. 45-51).

Accordingly, the analytical results for each object are expressed in two ways: overall percentage by weight as determined by the instrument, expressed to the nearest tenth of a percent, and the adjusted percent by weight taking into account only the proportions of silver, copper, gold, and lead, the presumed components of the original alloy. The adjusted analyses show that in all four cases, the original alloy contained between 90.7 and 94.6 percent silver with most of the remainder being copper. This is very similar to the coinage alloy of Hetoum I⁵ and was probably prepared by similar metallurgical procedures.

As noted above, surface analysis may not provide exactly the bulk composition of an object. Nevertheless, for several reasons, these analyses probably reflect quite closely the interior composition of these artifacts, which have little if any apparent corrosion and minimal surface contamination. Multiple readings from the cross show some variation in composition from area to area, which may reflect experimental error or slight differences in surface contamination, but the overall results correlate closely. Generally, the surface compositions of all four objects are quite similar to each other.

Conclusion

Non-destructive surface analysis using SEM-EDS can provide useful information pertaining to the authenticity and attribution of small-sized ancient artifacts. The chemical composition of uncleansed surfaces of four silver artifacts is consistent with the composition of medieval Armenian silver tram of Hetoum I. This is strong evidence of the authenticity of the artifacts and supports the attribution of these pieces to mid-thirteenth century Cilician Armenia.

LEVON A. SARYAN, Ph.D.

ROBERT F. DRAGEN

CHARLES A. HAJINIAN, D.D.S.

ՄԻԶՆԱԴԱՐԵԱՆ ԶՈՐԱ ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ԱՐԾԱԹԵՂԵՆՆԵՐՈՒՄ ՏԱՐՐԱԳԻՏԱԿԱՆ ՎԵՐԼՈՒՇՈՒՄ

Հեղինակները կրցան քննել միջնադարեան չորս արծաթեղէններ, որոնք տեղեկագրուած էին թէ յախնարելրուած են Կիլիկեան Հայաստանի վերաբերող դրամագիւտի մը հետ Երեք պատրանջայ ու մէկ համար վերլուծուեցան ոչ-կործանարար մեթոսով, մակերսի քիմիական բաղադրութեան համար գործածելով զնող էլեկտրոն մանրադիտակ միացած հիմնական վերլուծում գործածող ուժ տարածող Ք-ճառաքայթի լուսապատկերչափ, SEM-EDS (scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry).

Վերլուծումները ցոյց կու տան, թէ չորս պարագաներուն մետաղաձոյլը նման էր Հեթում թագաւորի արծաթ դրամներուն, պարունակելով 90.7 մինն 94.6 առ հարիւր արծաթ, մնացածին մեծամանութիւնը ըլլալով պղինձ. հաւանաբար պատրաստուած՝ իրարու նման մետաղագործական գործելակերպով:

Այս զօրաւոր փաստ մըն է արուեստի աշխատանքի հարազատութեան համար և զօրագիր կը կանգնի արծաթեղէններուն տամներորդ դարու Կիլիկեան Հայաստանի վերագրում ին:

Լեհու Ա. ՍԱՐԵԱՆ
ՌՈԲԵՐՏ Ֆ. ԴՐԱԳԵՆ
ՉԱՐԼԵՍ Ա. ՀԱՋԻՆԻԱՆ

⁵ See articles by D. M. Metcalf, "The Alloy of the Thirteenth-Century Silver Coinage of Cilician Armenia," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 57-66; and P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962), pp. 108-113).

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

(Ծար. Էջ 62)

Ամբատ Սմբատ (1296-1298), օժման դրամ մը, սովորական դրամ մը և քարտէսց մը. Կոստանդին Ա (1298-1298), դրամ մը և քարտէզ մը. Լևոն Դ (1301-1307), թագուորիններ և քարտէզներ. Օլխն (1308-1320), օժման դրամներ, թագուորիններ, փող և արաբերէնոց կրկնադրոշմուած դրամներ. Լևոն Դ (1320-1342), թագուորիններ, մեծ ու փոքր փողեր և թագուորիններ, արաբերէնոց կրկնադրոշմուած. Կի (1342-1344), թագուորիններ. Կոստանդին Գ (1344-1363), թագուորին Այսա կարուած ուր առևէճը կը քայի պէտի ձախ, թագուորիններ և փող մը. Կոստանդին Դ (1365-1373), թագուորիններ. Լևոն Ե (1374-1375), թիգոններ և փող մը Յան Թուրքենեան պղինձէ գրամներ. Հրատարակուած են յունատար խորագրութիւնները և բոլոր դրամներու ծանրութիւնները Եթէ

12 NERCESSIAN, Y. T. Tigran B.I. *K'aghkosneru dramagiwt me - [A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes II]* - Տիգրան ԲԻ քաղկոսներու դրամագիւտ մը, գրեց' Եղիա Ներսէսեան. *Bazmavet*, Vol. CLI (1993), Nos 1-4, pp. 162-182, 2 pls. In Armenian with English summary.

A small Armenian hoard is described. The hoard consists of 75 bronze coins of Tigranes the Great. The coins are sorted into seven groups based on their reverse design: Tyche (32 pieces), Heracles (20), cornucopae (7), head of wheat (1), Nike (7), palm-branch (2), overstruck coins with Tyche reverse (6). The author presents an historical background, discusses the hoard content and overstruck coins, metrology, die study, and chronology. The data is offered in a five page tabulated format.

Author

Նկարագրուած է Հայկական փոքր դրամագիւտ մը. Գանձք կը բաղկանայ Տիգրան ՄԵԺ 75 բրոնզէ գրամներէ: Դրամներու բաս իրենց ենեկի պատկերագրութեան, բաժնուած են եօթը բոլորներու. Բախոն (32 կոտր), Վահագն (20), ամաթեազիլիր (7), ցորենի հասկի (1), Յաղթանակ (7), արմաւենի ծինդ (2), կրկնադրոշմուած դրամներ (6). Հեղինակը Կ Անծայէ պատմական ուրուագիծ մը, կը քննարկէ դրամագիւտի պարունակութիւնն ու կրկնադրոշմուած դրամներ, չափագիտութիւն, կնիքներու ուսումնակիրութիւն և ժամանակագրութիւն: Դրամագիտական տուեալները ներկայացուած են Հինգ չիերէ բաղկացեալ աղիւսակներով:

Հեղինակը

13 SAYLES, Wayne G. Just for Beginners, by Wayne G. Sayles. *Celator*, Vol. 7 (October 1993), p. 44.

As an answer to a question, the author explains how the Armenians colonized Cilicia which was relatively barren in the eleventh century. During the Crusades, the Roupenian dynasty acquired legitimacy, and issued a long series of Armenian coinage. *YTN իբրև Հայոցումի մը պատասխան, հեղինակը կը բացատրէ, թէ ինչպէս Հայերը կրկնելիսն հաստատուեցան, որ տասեմէկիրորդ դարուն համեմատապար թիէ բնակուած լոռնազաւտ մըն էր Խաչակրութեան ժամանակ Ծուրբիննեան հարսութիւնը օրինականութիւնն ստացաւ և թողարկեց Հայկական դրամներու երկար հայմակար մը.*

14 SARYAN, Levon A. Armenia Replaces Failing Ruble with Tram, by L. A. Saryan. *World Coin News*, Vol. XX (20 December 1993), No. 26, p. 6.

See abstract of No. 17.

15 SARYAN, Levon A. Overstruck Bronze Coins of Tigranes the Great, by Leon A. Saryan. *Celator*, Vol. 7 (October 1993), No. 10, p. 32-34; *The Best of the Celator*. Lodi, Wisconsin: 1993, pp. 84-85.

Saryan described how in ancient times coins were overstruck by Tigranes the Great. He notes that P. Z. Bedoukian, C. Foss, W. Maksoudian discussed overstruck Armenian coins. The author solicits the support of the numismatic community so that their overstruck coins be included in a forthcoming project.

YTN

Սարեան կը նկարագրէ թէ ինչպէս Տիգրան ՄԵԺի դրամներու կրկնադրոշմուած են հին շրջանին. Ինք կը նշէ թէ Զ. Պ. Պոտոկեան, Կ. Ֆոս, Ու. Մաքսուտան քննարկեցին կրկնադրոշմուած Հայկական բրոնզէ դրամներ Հեղինակը կը դիմէ դրամագիտական համայնքին ու կը ինդրէ իրենց աղակցութիւնն, որ իրենց կրկնադրութիւն յուցակագրութիւն մէջ:

Եթէն



Fig. A. Photomicrograph of etched cross-section of coin 1 (200X)



Fig. B. Photomicrograph of etched cross-section of coin 2 (200X)

L. A. Saryan and R. F. Dragen, A Microchemical Investigation of Suspected Plating on Thirteenth-Century Armenian Silver Trams

PLATE VII



L. A. Saryan and R. F. Dragen, A Microchemical Investigation of Suspected Plating on Thirteenth-Century Armenian Silver Trams



Y. T. Nercessian, Copper-Surfaced Armenian Coins



L. A. Saryan, R. F. Dragen, Ch. A. Hajinian, Chemical Analysis of Four Medieval Armenian Silver Artifacts



Series I

Volume XX, No. 4

December 1994

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ARMENIAN

NUMISMATIC

JOURNAL

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ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Series I

Vol. XX, No. 4

December 1994

EDITORIAL

TWENTY YEARS OF ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

With this volume, the *Armenian Numismatic Journal* completes two decades. Compared to British, French, German, Italian, and American numismatic periodicals, this may not be considered as an outstanding achievement. Yet, to Armenian numismatics, it is a great milestone. One must keep in mind that our journal is not only the first, but also the only existing periodical strictly dedicated to Armenian numismatics.

Forty years ago there were a few Armenian numismatic scholars, and the number of coin collectors was not much larger either. During the past few years we lost several Armenian numismatic scholars. Currently, the number of serious collectors is much greater than it was two decades earlier. However, the number of collectors willing to inscribe their thoughts to paper has moved forward very slowly. In fact the rate of progress is moving at such a slow pace that it is alarming.

Today we have a new generation of highly educated, professional youth belonging to many different cultural organizations and taking pride in his or her roots either in Armenia or abroad. Most of these people, in their own right, have many talents and are very creative. Some write in one form or another and prepare technical reports in line of their professional duties.

Expansion and development of Armenian numismatics depends on the discovery and research of new material which will gradually advance our knowledge. We need essays or papers from our members who have unpublished, new, or different material.

In order to encourage a collector to submit papers to our journal, we created a new section under the heading of "Numismatic Notes." Here unpublished or new "bare bones" material will be published. That is, the writer can simply describe the material he or she has and tell us what is new about it. If he or she does not wish, there is no need to compose historical background, analyze obverse and reverse dies, study metrology, or prepare a conclusion. Such a note can be as small as a few hundred words.

Twenty years later, due to the lack of \$4000 in the budget, our journal has remained in newsletter format, modest in appearance, but does not remain behind other international numismatic or Armenological periodicals in content and quality. With your help, we even published two commemorative volumes of our journal which can bring pride to any scholarly institution. God willing, with the financial backing and numismatic compositions of our members, we hope to complete our twenty-fifth and thirtieth volumes.

Y. T. Nercessian

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL is the quarterly publication of Armenian Numismatic Society, an educational, non-profit organization. Editor, Y. T. Nercessian, 8511 Beverly Park Place, Pico Rivera, California 90660-1920, U. S. A. Associate Editor, W. Gewenian, Corresponding Editors, Levon A. Saryan (Greenfield, WI) and Henry Sarkissian (Yerevan). Non-member subscriptions (individuals and institutions) \$12.50 per year. Back issues available.

LETTERS

Երկու օր արաջ մեծ ուրախութեամբ ստացայ Զեր պահարանը... Ալեքսանդրապոլի թղթադրամին առիթով (ամեն ՀԴՀ, Դեկտեմբեր 1991), կուզեմ յաւերում մը ընել. Զեր առաջարկած 1922 թուականը որպէս թողարկումի տարեթիւ կ'ամրապնդուի եթէ նկատի ունենանք որ փաստաթուղթը տպուած է դասական ուղղագրութեամբ: Այսպէս կոչուած «նոր» կամ «բարեփոխուած» ուղղագրութեան հաստատում հրամանագիրը հաստարակուած է և Մարտ 1922ին հետևաբար, կը տարուիմ մտածելու, որ յիշեալ թղթադրամը պէտք է հրապարակ ելած ըլլայ 1922ին առաջին երկու ամիսներուն...

Vartan Matiossian
Buenos Aires

Շտապում եմ յատինել Ձեզ, որ 1994 թ. Յունուարի 14-ին Զեր ուղարկած ծրարը ես ստացայ 1994 թ. Օգոստոսի 5-ին ինձ համար մեծ ուրախութիւն էր, երբ այսեղ գտայ իմ յօդուածի առանձնահարքը և ձաւ Դրամագիտական Հանդեսի 1993 թուականի հրապարակուած լրիւ համարները...

Anahit Mousheghian
Yerevan

...Խնդրում եմ շտապ ուղարկէք Զեր ընկերակցութեան մասին հետևեալ՝ 1) Քանի մարդ է ընդունկուած ընկերակցութեան մէջ առ 1 Յունուար 1992 թ. և քանի երկրից, 2) հրատարկուած թիւների հեռանկարի մասին... (February 16, 1992)

Henry V. Sarkissian
Yerevan

Editor's Note: 1) 82 paid members and with unpaid deliveries total circulation exceeds 150, from 20 different countries. 2) Future Armenian numismatic works:

Books

Armenian Coins and Their Values

Armenian Medals, by Henry V. Sarkissian

Armenian Numismatic Bibliography and Literature, Vol. II

Armenian Tokens

Bank Notes of Armenia, Vol. II or revised edition

Chronology of Armenian Coins

Diary of an Armenian Numismatist, by Paul Z. Bedoukian

Dictionary of Armenian Coin Inscription and Their Meaning

Islamic Coins Struck in Historic Armenia

Metallurgy of Armenian Coins

Paul Z. Bedoukian Collection Donated to the State Museum of Armenian History

Selected Numismatic Studies of Paul Z. Bedoukian, Vol. II

Stamps of Armenia

Who is Who in Armenian Numismatics or Biography of Armenian Numismatists

Armenian Numismatic Journal in Honor of Dr. Khatchadour A. Mousheghian

Armenian Numismatic Journal in Honor of Henry V. Sarkissian

Armenian Numismatic Journal in Honor of Fr. Augustinus Sekoulian

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(Period ending 30 September 1994)

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MEMBERSHIP DUES INCREASE

As of January 1, 1995, membership dues for regular or active members: \$10; for juniors: \$8.00; entrance fee: \$2.50; subscriptions: \$12.50. 1995 membership dues and subscriptions are payable at this time.

*To the unfading memory
of my numismatist friend
Prof. Asbed Donabedian.*

THE ARMENIAN COIN AUCTION OF
PROF. ASBED DONABEDIAN
(1994)

Prof. Asbed Donabedian's name occupied one of the first places on my list, when in 1970 I started collecting numismatic literature and studying the coins of the Artaxiad dynasty of Armenia. During the same year, when preparing my Armenian numismatic bibliography, I contacted Asbed and a warm friendship developed between us.

Asbed was born in Antelias, Lebanon on January 6, 1923. His parents, Mihran and Tuna, were born in Sebastia, Turkey. he was the youngest among five children (Nvard, Astghig, Husig, and Hasmig). He received his elementary education at the Armenian Evangelical College in Beirut. Then he worked at the Chemistry Laboratory of the American University of Beirut. Also at AUB, he worked towards a B.S. degree in chemistry and M.S. degree in psychology.

Asbed taught at the Armenian Evangelical College for thirty-one years. After a pause of two years, he returned and taught three more years without pay. The subjects he taught were chemistry, history, geography, and psychology. When needed, he also provided first aid service to the students. Asbed was an educated person with a modest and pleasant personality. He was always eager to share his knowledge. His primary avocation was Armenian numismatics.

Asbed had a deep interest in his nation's history and coinage. He allocated all his spare time to collecting and studying Armenian coins. He specialized in studying and writing on Artaxiad coins, particularly those of Tigranes the Great, small silver and copper metallic monuments, struck around two-thousand years ago. He was an authority in the study of Artaxiad coins. He subjected his rare ancient coins to careful study and for the first time he attributed them to their correct ruler. God had given him the talent to write. His first article was published in *Shirak* monthly in 1967. Later he wrote several authoritative and scholarly articles in *Janaser*, *Jahakir*, and particularly in *Haigazian Armenological Review* periodicals.

In 1989 he retired permanently from teaching and migrated to Los Angeles because of the civil war in Lebanon. In Los Angeles our friendship was transformed into an extremely close bond, a spiritual relationship, as numismatic brothers. We were in constant communication by telephone, personal visits, Armenian Numismatic Society meetings, consulting and discussing Armenian numismatic subjects.

In mid-November 1992, I telephoned Asbed to inform him about the tragic death of Dr. Mesrop Abgarians, a fellow numismatist. I was shocked when his sister, Hasmig, told me that Asbed had suffered a heart attack on November 8, 1992, and was hospitalized. I visited him in the hospital weekly. Generally speaking, Asbed looked much younger than his age, between 50 and 60 years old. On my last visit (January 21, 1993), his physical appearance had deteriorated so much that he had taken the appearance of an old man; his skin was wrinkled, dried, dehydrated, eyes sunken backward, and he had lost quite bit of weight. His eyes were fixed on the television and he did not respond to my conversation (from the first day of the heart attack he was paralyzed and could not speak). My observations were communicated to Hasmig by telephone. A few days later, on Sunday morning, Hasmig telephoned to give the sad news that Asbed passed away on January 23, 1993. Funeral services took place on January 30, 1993. Rev. Berdj Djambazian officiated and Dr. Armen Geonjian, one of Asbed's students, delivered the eu-

logy at Old North Church. His remains were buried at Forest Lawn—Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles, California.¹

Asbed loved collecting and studying Armenian coins. They were very close to his heart. Until his last day he was trying to awaken interest in the public, so that more Armenians would embrace and caress their ancient monuments, which recall the glorious past of our nation and are witnesses to Armenian culture and independent government.

His coin collection, one of the largest private holdings in the world, was gathered for the purpose of research and study. Many of his medieval coins were utilized and cited by P. Z. Bedoukian when preparing the corpus of Cilician Armenian coins. In Los Angeles he planned to study all of his coins, including the hoards and write a few monographs. Unfortunately, he did not live long enough to realize this dream. Even before his collection could arrive in Los Angeles, he was stricken with a massive heart attack and he departed from this world.

Asbed's coin collection was formed over several decades in Beirut, Lebanon. After he settled in Los Angeles, his collection followed him, but traveled only as far as London. Subsequent to his death, his family decided that the collection should be auctioned in London. However, Asbed had brought with him to Los Angeles his collection of Armenian bank notes, medals, and numismatic literature. Also he started purchasing coins in Los Angeles. Only those coins which were in London were consigned to Spink and Son, Ltd., for sale in a public auction.²

Asbed's collection included numerous rarities and key coins. Most of all, the collection was an assembly of hoards (i.e., Tigranes II tetradrachms and some bronzes, Smpad trams, Oshin coronation trams, etc.). The collection was divided into 359 lots (120-478) which included coins of the Artaxiad dynasty, the Armenian kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene, Roman and Islamic coins relating to Armenia, Edessa, and lastly Cilician Armenian coins. Some noteworthy lots were bronzes of Tigranes I (17 pieces); Tigranes II tetradrachms (44), drachms (5), 38 lots of various bronzes (more than 800 pieces); 6 lots of Artavasdes II bronzes (27); Artaxias II (13); Tigranes III (41); Tigranes IV (31); Artavasdes III (6); Tigranes IV and Erato (18); bronzes of Sophene and Commagene; rare and scarce Cilician Armenian baronial bronzes (24); Levon I double trams (9), half trams (3), and a single lion coronation tram; Hetoum-Zabel half trams (13); Levon II Hetoum-Zabel type pre-coronation trams (3) and half trams (11); Hetoum II billons (11); Smpad coronation and regular trams (72); Gosdantin I kardezzes (16); Oshin coronation trams (15); Gosdantin III takvorins struck in Tarsus (3) and a piece overstruck in Arabic; Levon V billons (10) and poghs (52).

A collection of this nature poses a difficult problem for the prospective auctioneer. It would be physically impractical to provide photographs and complete descriptions for each coin, especially when many were valued at only a few pounds each. It was also very difficult to bid intelligently on many lots, since only a small proportion of the coins were photographed or described with sufficient detail.

Altogether, there were 96 excellent photographs for 4552 coins, of which 34 were given to silver tetradrachms and drachms of Tigranes the Great. The remaining 62 illustrations were intended to cover 4518 pieces, and this imbalance made it impossible to bid without seeing the coins. On the other hand, the grading was conservative³ and in

¹ A. Geonjian, "Prof. Asbed H. M. Donabedian: The Armenian Instructor," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XIX (1993), No. 3, pp. 60-61 (in Armenian).

² Spink, *Coin Auction 102: Ancient, Foreign and English Coins and Commemorative Medals* (London, March 1994), pp. 12-32, 56-60, Nos. 120-478.

³ Grading according to *Spink Numismatic Circular*: FDC = Fleur De Coin, EF = Extremely Fine, VF = Very Fine, F = Fine, f = fair, and P = Poor.

many cases very conservative. For some lots references were made to the standard works by Bedoukian. Unfortunately, the legends for medieval coins were not published, and in most cases the metrological data was missing.

Auctions serve an important function for the collectors, and the disposal of collections at auction should not be stigmatized. Winning bidders have the opportunity to obtain pieces that might otherwise never be available to them, and can gratify thereby their pride of ownership. For researchers, however, auctions like this one are a disaster, since the coins are spread to so many collectors that it becomes impossible to reconstruct the groups. Donabedian's collection included a large number of hoards which are now beyond the grasp of research.

The Donabedian collection is now dispersed to collectors around the world, and collectors only have this minimal auction catalogue as a record of what was once one of the largest private Armenian collections in the world. At the very least, a more extensive catalogue or record of the collection would have received the gratitude of the numismatic community.

The auction started promptly on March 2, 1994, 10:00 A.M. At 10:45 the Donabedian coins were being auctioned. Generally speaking, the estimated prices of Spink were fair. However, some rich Armenian collectors, without respect to market value, pushed the price of many coins to extremely high levels: a VF tetradrachm (lot 121) realized £1000; an unpublished bronze of Tigranes II (lot 174) with quadriga reverse £420; 6 bronzes of Artavasdes II (lot 188) £700; 6 bronzes of Artaxias II (lot 193) £500; 3 bronzes of Tigranes IV (lot 197) £420; bronzes of Tigranes IV and Erato (lot 206) £650; a double tram of Levon I (lot 245) £1400; 7 regular trams of Levon I (only one with AMEN inscription) (lot 258) £1250 (unbelievable!); a coronation tram of Smpad (lot 368) £1300; and a billon of Levon V (lot 469) £550.

The range of estimated value for the Donabedian collection was £50,000 to £65,000. More than ninety lots were unsold during the auction. Those that were sold realized more than £86,000 (including buyer's fee). Subsequently, all remaining lots were sold to private parties.⁴

In the catalogue, there was no indication that the Donabedian auction was subject to a reserve. Naturally, it is the privilege of the consigner and/or an auction house to establish announced or unannounced reserves. If so published, it would eliminate lots of futile effort by collectors. As a matter of fact, I and many collector friends assumed that there was no reserve. Yet the auctioneer opened the bidding normally at 70-80% of minimum estimates. Consequently, many less desirable lots were unsold. Had they been auctioned without reserve (or if a reserve had been announced in the catalogue) probably all or most of them would have sold. I personally was prepared to bid for myself and on behalf of collector friends on every single lot of the Donabedian auction. However, for reasons indicated, this did not materialize.

The Donabedian collection auction ended at 1:50 P.M. In 3 hours and 5 minutes Asbed's Armenian coin collection was scattered to collectors all over the world, the final rite of my friend's funeral services.

The statistical data is tabulated and offered to our readers as a useful guide to current prevailing prices and for posterity. The prices quoted include the sale price plus the 10% buyer's fee.⁵

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

⁴ In a private communication dated 3 May 1994, Mr. John Pett, Director of Spink's 'Ancient Coin Department, indicated that "... All the lots have now been sold as we had numerous enquiries after the sale."

⁵ On March 2, 1994, Spink's exchange rate was £1.00 = \$1.531.

CATALOGUE

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	UKE Est.	UKE Sold
120.	Tigranes I	17 AE, 3 tree 5 standing fig. 10 Nike	CAA 3 CAA 5 CAA 6	P to f VF VF+	150-200	418
121.	Tigranes II	Tetradrachm	CAA 20	VF	400-500	1100
122.		Tetradrachm	CAA 20	VF+	400-500	1210
123.		Tetradrachm	CAA 20	F+/VF	200-300	308
124.		Tetradrachm	CAA 20	F+/VF	200-300	330
125.		Tetradrachm	CAA 20	F+	150-300	220
126.		Tetradrachm	CAA 20	VF+	500-600	550
127.		Tetradrachm	CAA 35/41	VF/VF+	400-500	484
128.		Tetradrachm	CAA 35/41	-VF	250-300	242
129.		Tetradrachm	CAA 35/41	F+	150-200	308
130.		Tetradrachm	CAA 35/41	VF	200-300	352
131.		Tetradrachm	CAA 35/41	F+	200-250	550
132.		Tetradrachm	CAA 17	VF+VF	500-600	990
133.		Tetradrachm	CAA 17	VF	250-300	1155
134.		Tetradrachm	CAA 17/30	VF	250-300	484
135.		Tetradrachm	CAA 17	F/VF	150-200	682
136.		Tetradrachm	CAA 37	VF	250-300	682
137.		Tetradrachm	CAA 17/30	VF	350-450	440
138.		Tetradrachm	CAA 19/34	-VF	250-300	308
139.		Tetradrachm	CAA 19/34	-VF	200-250	462
140.		Tetradrachm	CAA 19/34	-VF	200-250	374
141.		Tetradrachm	CAA 21	F+	250-300	506
--A.		Tetradrachm	CAA 21	F+	250-300	396
--B.		Tetradrachm	CAA 21	F/F+	200-250	682
--C.		Tetradrachm	CAA 21	F/VF	250-300	550
--D.		Tetradrachm	CAA 21	F	150-200	308
142.		Tetradrachm	CAA 31/32	-VF	200-350	374
143.		Tetradrachm	CAA 23	-VF	250-300	396
144.		Tetradrachm	CAA --	VF/F+	300-350	572
145.		2 Tetradrachms	CAA 20	F+	200-250	396
146.		2 Tetradrachms	CAA 20	F+	150-200	396
147.		2 Tetradrachms	CAA 35, 17	F	200-250	440
148.		3 Tetradrachms	CAA 17, 19	fair	200-250	374
149.		3 Tetradrachms	CAA 17	F	150-200	352
150.		3 , 2 4drch, 1 pltd	CAA 17	f/F	150-200	440
151.		Tetradrachm	CAA 24	VF+	500-600	1,210
152.		Drachm	CAA 52	F+/VF	200-250	902
153.		Drachm	CAA 61	VF	250-300	660
154.		Drachm	CAA 68	F	150-200	638
155.		Drachm	CAA 68	F+	150-200	660
156.		Drachm	CAA 76	VF	200-250	682
157.	Tigranes II	3 AE, 2 elephant 1 Nike	CAA 143	F+		
158.		10 AE, 4 elephant 2 horse, ? Nike ? lion's head	CAA 145 CAA 143 CAA 144,5	F+ F to	60-80	352
159.		17 AE, 8 elephant 7 horse, 3 Nike	CAA 146 CAA 143 CAA 144,5	fair fair fair	60-80	572
160.		26 AE, 16 Antioch Tyche 5 o/s, 3 c/m, 8? 10 others	CAA 92, 94 CAA 108	fair fair to F and -VF	60-80 60-80 200-250	352 440

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	UKE Est.	UKE Sold
161.	Tigranes II (cont.)	20 AE Ant. Tyche	CAA 91-3, 5	f to F	120-150	132
162.		19 AE Ant. Tyche	CAA 91-5	F to VF	200-250	286
163.		22 AE Ant. Tyche 15 c/m, 5 o/s, 2?	CAA 92	f	80-100	99
164.		64 AE Ant. Tyche	CAA 92	G to f	120-180	176
165.		70 AE Ant. Tyche	CAA 92	G to f	150-200	209
166.		80 AE Ant. Tyche	CAA 92	G to f	160-220	132
167.		15 AE Heracles	CAA 100-1	f to F+	150-200	242
168.		40 AE Heracles	CAA 100	f	80-120	121
169.		45 AE Heracles	CAA 100-1	f to F	80-120	154
170.		5 AE Cornucopiae	CAA 104-6	F+ to VF	60-80	242
171.		25 AE Cornucopiae	CAA 104-6	f to F	60-80	88
172.		38 AE Cornucopiae	CAA 104-6	f	80-120	88
173.		20 AE Ear of corn	CAA 107	f	50-60	88
174.		AE Quadriga	Foss j	F	80-100	462
175.		8 AE Damascus 4 Tyche std	CAA 109-10	f		
		3 Tyche stdndg	CAA 112	to		
		1 Antioch Tyche	CAA 108	-VF	120-150	572
176.		15 AE Nike	CAA 114	F	80-120	132
177.		16 AE Nike	CAA 115, 7	f, F	80-120	121
178.		33 AE Nike	CAA 114-5	f to F	100-150	138
179.		65 AE Nike	CAA 115	f	100-150	121
180.		6 AE Nike	CAA 119,—	f	50-60	77
181.		30 AE Nike	CAA 119-20	G to f	80-100	66
182.		39 AE Nike	CAA 120	f to F	100-150	132
183.		50 AE Nike	CAA 120	f	100-120	132
184.		36 AE Palm-brnch	CAA 121	f to F	100-120	110
185.		7 AE Tripod	CAA 122	f to F+	50-60	110
186.		8 AE Horse	Foss v	f to F	60-80	682
187.	Artavasdes II	10 AE Nike	CAA 115	F to F+	150-200	352
188.		6 AE Nike	CAA 132	f to F	150-200	770
189.		6 AE Nike	CAA 132	f	100-150	374
190.		7 AE Nike	CAA 132	P	100-150	99
191.		AE Ear of corn	CAA 135	VF	100-150	330
192.		7 AE Ear of corn	CAA 135	G to -F	200-300	286
193.	Artaxias II	6 AE Nike	CAA 136	G to F	200-300	550
194.		7 AE Nike	CAA 136	G to f	150-250	264
195.	Tigranes III	9 AE Dove?	CAA 138	-f	150-250	198
196.		2 AE Biga	CAA 141	-F, f	100-150	440
197.	Tigranes IV	3 AE NIke	CAA 148	-F to f	150-200	462
198.		2 AE Nike	CAA 149	f	50-60	88
199.		4 AE Elephant	CAA 150	f to F	150-200	352
200.		8 AE Elephant	CAA 150	G	100-150	187
201.		AE Heracles	CAA 153	F	100-150	374
202.		4 AE Heracles	CAA 153-4	P to -F	200-250	352
203.		9 AE Eagle	CAA 155-6	G to f	100-150	132
204.		AE Club	CAA 158	Rev F	100-150	418
205.	Artavasdes III	6 AE Athena	CAA 160	G to f	100-150	330
206.	Tigranes IV-Erato	6 AE Female std	CAA 162	f to F	200-250	715
207.		12 AE Female std	CAA 162	G to f	120-150	264
208.	Arsames	6 AE Equestrian	CSC 5, 2	f to F	200-300	462
209.		3 AE Equestrian	CSC 6	f to -F	90-120	242
210.		6 AE Equestrian Nike, club	CSC 5, ?	f	100-150	176

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	UKE Est.	UKE Sold
211.	Abdiissares	Æ Eagle	CSC 16	F	100-150	308
212.	Mithr. Callinicus	Æ Athena	CSC 20	F	60-80	286
213.		3 Æ Club	BMC p 102-1	f	150-200	132
214.	Uncertain king	Æ Spear, sickle	—	F+	100-150	176
215.	Antiochus I	8 Æ Lion of Com.	CSC 25	F to G	80-120	88
216.	Related material	49 AR, Æ	—	P	100-150	220
217.	Hatra	7 Æ Eagle	Slocum 22	f to F	60-80	—
218.	Edessa	39 Æ Abgar VIII X, 1 Cappadocia	—	f to F	120-150	121
219.	Ayyubids	49 Æ Dirhems	Mitch 868	f to F	150-200	132
220.		12 AR Ddirhems	—	F	60-80	110
221.	Roman Armenia	AR Lucius Verus	Milne 2519	F+	60-80	99
222.		14 AR Nero, M. Aurelius, Luc. Verus, Severus	RPC 3644	—	200-250	682
223.		9 Æ M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Sohemus, Byzantine	RIC 890 RIC 1371 RIC 1364	F to F+	100-150	198
224.	Gosdantin (baron)	Æ	CCA 1	F	250-300	286
225.		Æ	CCA 1	F	250-300	682
226.		2 Æ	CCA 1	f	200-250	220
227.		3 Æ	CCA 1	P to f	200-250	198
228.		3 Æ	CCA 1	P to f	200-250	—
229.		4 Æ, 1p (pierced)	CCA 1	P	150-200	—
230.	Toros I	Æ	CCA 2a	f to F	300-400	352
231.		Æ	CCA 2a	f	250-300	352
232.	Toros II	Æ	CCA 3	f	400-500	660
233.	Levon II	Æ	CCA 4	f	200-250	418
234.		Æ	CCA 4	f	200-250	440
235.		Æ	CCA 4	f	200-250	462
236.		Æ	CCA 4	F	350-400	715
237.		Æ	CCA 4	f	200-250	462
238.		2 Æ	CCA 4	f	300-400	462
239.	Levon I (king)	AR Double tram	CCA 24V	VF	200-250	682
240.		AR Double tram	CCA 24	VF	200-250	858
241.		AR Double tram	CCA 22	F+	180-220	1012
242.		AR Double tram	CCA 24	F+	180-220	1155
243.		AR Double tram	CCA 23	VF	200-250	1265
244.		AR Double tram	CCA 23	F+	180-220	1320
245.		AR Double tram	CCA 23	F	180-220	1540
246.		AR Double tram	CCA 28	VF	250-300	605
247.		AR Double tram	CCA 13	EF	250-300	495
248.		6 AR 1/2 Dble trm	CCA 44	VF to f	200-250	495
249.		4 AR 1/2 Dble trm	CA 41, 47	VF	180-220	495
250.		4 AR 1/2 Dble trm	CCA 49	VF	150-180	352
251.		AR 1/2Dbletrm L/r.	CCA 67	EF	120-150	308
252.		2AR 1/2Dbletrm L/r.	CCA 66, 67	F, VF+	200-250	286
253.		AR 1 lion cor trm	CCA 77	F	100-120	440
254.		6 AR 2 L cor trm, 1p	CCA 86	F-VF	80-100	374
255.		6 AR 2 L cor trm	CCA ---	F	80-100	242
256.		6 AR 2 L cor trm	CCA ---	f to F	80-100	198
257.		8 AR 2 L cor trm, 2p	CCA 572	VF-EF	200-250	1375
258.		7 AR trams	CCA 572	F-VF	180-220	330
259.		7 AR Trams	CCA 571	f to F	150-180	165
260.		5 AR trams	CCA 571	f to F	150-180	—

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	UKE Est.	UKE Sold
261.	Levon I (cont.)	10 AR Trams	Met I/A	VF	180-220	—
262.		10 AR Trams	Met I/A,D,E,G	VF	180-220	165
263.		10 AR Trams	Met II/B	VF	180-220	—
264.		10 AR Trams	M II/B,C,E,G	VF	180-220	—
265.		10 AR Trams	Met II/G	VF	180-220	165
266.		14 AR Trams	M II/G,III/C,IV	VF	220-250	—
267.		12 AR, 11 Trams 1 half tram p.	CCA --- CCA 75	P to F	80-100	66
268.		AR Half tram	CCA 71	F	180-220	110
269.		AR Half tram	CCA 72	VF	180-220	121
270.		AR Half tram	CCA 75	VF	180-220	187
271.		10 AE Tanks	CCA 695-70	-VF	160-200	165
272.		12 AE Tanks	CCA 695-70	-F	150-170	165
273.		25 AE Tanks	CCA 695-70	f to F	120-150	132
274.		25 AE Tanks	CCA 695-70	f to F	120-150	88
275.		25 AE Tanks	CCA 695-70	f to F	120-150	143
276.		36 AE Tanks, 14 p.	CCA 695-70	P to F	60-80	55
277.	Hetoum-Kaiqobad	5 AR Trams	CCA 776	VF, F	100-120	187
278.		5 AR Trams, 2p.	CCA 776, 78	-F	100-120	165
279.	Hetoum-Kaikhusr.	AR Tram	CCA 786	VF	100-120	132
280.		AR Tram	CCA 786	F+	80-100	99
281.		2 AR Trams	CCA 814, 27	VF+	100-120	176
282.		3 AR Trams	CCA 814, 5	VF	110-130	176
283.		6 AR Trams, 1 p.	CCA 807,15,21	F-VF	120-150	176
284.	Hetoum-Zabel	6 AR Trams	Bed grp I	VF-EF	120-150	88
285.		7 AR Trams	Bed grp II	F to VF+	120-150	—
286.		6 AR Trams	B. g. III, IV	VF+	120-150	—
287.		9 AR Trams, 3 p.	B. g. III, IV	F to VF	100-120	—
288.		6 AR Trams	B. g. III, IV	VF+	120-150	—
289.		9 AR Trams	B. g. III, IV	F to VF	120-150	88
290.		7 AR Trams	B. g. V-VII	VF	120-150	88
291.		AR Half tram	CCA 1274	VF	150-180	374
292.		AR Half tram, p.	CCA 1276	VF	80-100	55
293.		AR Half tram	CCA 1279	F	120-150	715
294.		AR Half tram	CCA 1279	EF	100-120	132
295.		AR Half tram	CCA 1280	-VF	120-150	176
296.		AR Half tram	CCA 1283-4	F	120-150	110
297.		AR Half tram	CCA 1283	F	120-150	110
298.		AR Half tram	CCA 1284	F	150-180	176
299.		AR Half tram	CCA 1284	f to F	80-100	—
300.		AR Half tram, p.	CCA 1284a	F	60-80	—
301.		AR Half tram	CCA 1288-9	VF	150-180	264
302.		AR Half tram	CCA 1291	F	120-150	187
303.		AR Half tram	CCA 1291	F	120-150	110
304.	Hetoum I	11 AE Tanks	C 125,304,21,2 24,41,43,45v	F-VF	180-220	264
305.		25 AE Tanks	CCA 125,364	-f	120-150	88
306.		25 AE Tanks	CCA 125,364	-f	120-150	110
307.		25 AE Tanks	CCA 125,364	-f	120-150	132
308.		50 AE Tanks	CCA 125,364	P to f	100-120	88
309.		77 AE Tanks, 7 p.	CCA 125,364	P to f	100-120	—
310.		10 AE Kardez, eqst	CCA 136,6,7,70,4	f to F	120-150	231
311.		25 AE Kardez, eqst	CCA 135,92	f	120-150	—
312.		25 AE Krdz, eqst, lp	CCA 135,92	f	120-150	—
313.		25 AE Kardez, eqst	CCA 135,92	f	120-150	—

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	UKE Est.	UKE Sold
314.	Hetoum I (cont.)	65 AE Krdz, eqst, 5p	CCA 1365-92	P	100-120	—
315.		10 AE Kardez, std.	CCA 1393-404	-F	150-180	110
316.		11 AE Krdz, std, 1p	CCA 1393-404	f to F	150-180	—
317.		25 AE Kardez, std.	CCA 1393-404	-f	120-150	—
318.		25 AE Kardez, std.	CCA 1393-404	-f	120-150	—
319.		25 AE Kardez, std.	CCA 1393-404	-f	120-150	—
320.		25 AE Kardez, std.	CCA 1393-404	-f	120-150	—
321.		55 AE Kardez, std.	CCA 1393-404	P	80-100	—
322.		10 AE Krdz, std, 1p	CCA 1406-20	f to F	150-180	—
323.		25 AE Kardez, std.	CCA 1405-20	-f	120-150	—
324.		47 AE Kardez, std.	CCA 1405-20	P to f	80-100	—
325.	Levon II	AR H-Z type tram	CCA 1424	VF+	180-220	1210
326.		AR H-Z type tram	CCA 1427	VF	150-180	264
327.		AR H-Z type tram	CCA 1427	F+	120-150	286
328.		AR Tram	CCA 1429	VF	80-100	99
329.		AR Tram	CCA 1429	VF	80-100	110
330.		AR Tram	CCA 1437	VF	80-100	330
331.		6 AR Trams	CCA 1430-62	f to F	120-150	165
332.		6 AR Trams, 4p.	CCA 1460-82	VF to f	100-120	—
333.		3 AR Trams	CCA 1484-98	F	100-120	88
334.		4 AR Trams	CCA 1491-03	F	120-150	143
335.		6 AR Trams, 1p.	CCA 1498-16	F to f	100-120	88
336.		7 AR Trams, 1p.	CCA 1491-13	P to F	100-120	88
337.		AR Half tram	CCA 1524	VF	90-110	330
338.		AR Half tram	CCA 1531	F+	80-100	132
339.		2 AR Half trams	CCA 1529,30	F	120-150	264
340.		AR Half tram	CA —	VF	100-120	220
341.		AR Half tram	CCA 1537	F+	80-100	132
342.		4 AR Half trams	CCA 1429-35	f	120-150	110
343.		18 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1440-58	P to f	80-100	88
344.		11 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1449-69	f	100-120	—
345.		25 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1449-69	f	100-120	—
346.		30 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1449-69	P to f	60-80	110
347.		43 AE Kardez, 1p.	CCA 1449-69	P	60-80	—
348.		4 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1573	P to f	80-100	—
349.	Hetoum II	2 AR Billons	CCA 1575-7	F-VF	120-150	99
350.		3 AR Billons	CCA 1583	F-VF	180-220	165
351.		2 AR Billons	CCA 1585-6	VF	150-180	209
352.		4 AR Billons	CCA 157a,86	F	120-150	165
353.		25 AE Kardez, hd.	CCA 1589-99	f	150-180	—
354.		25 AE Kardez, hd.	CCA 1600-8	f	150-180	—
355.		25 AE Kardez, hd.	CCA 1589-612	f	150-180	—
356.		59 AE Kardez, hd.	CCA —	P to f	120-150	—
357.		61 AE Kardez, hd	CCA —	P to f	120-150	—
358.		25 AE Kardez, std.	CCA —	f to F	120-150	—
359.		25 AE Kardez, std.	CCA —	f to F	120-150	—
360.		25 AE Kardez, std.	CCA —	f to F	120-150	—
361.		25 AE Kardez, std.	CCA —	f to F	120-150	—
362.		24 AE Kardez, std.	CCA —	f	120-150	—
363.		46 AE Kardez, std.	CCA —	P to f	80-100	—
364.		51 AE Kardez, std.	CCA —	P to f	80-100	—
365.	Smpad	AR Tram	CCA 1653	VF+	220-260	1375
366.		AR Tram	CCA 1653a	VF+	180-220	286
367.		3 AR Trams	CCA 1653a	F to VF	180-220	1485
368.		3 AR Trams	CCA 1653a	F to VF	180-220	1430

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	UKE Est.	UKE Sold
369.	Smpad (cont.)	3 AR Trams	CCA 1653av,5v	F to VF	180-220	715
370.		3 AR Trams	CCA 1653av	F to VF	220-260	660
371.		3 AR Trams	CCA 1653a	F to VF	180-220	462
372.		3 AR Trams	CCA 1653a	F to VF	180-220	220
373.		3 AR Trams	CCA 1653a,b,4	F to VF	180-220	286
374.		4 AR Trams	CCA 1653,6,7v	F	180-220	330
375.		AR Tram	CCA --	F+	220-260	286
376.		AR Tram	CCA --	VF	220-260	286
377.		3 AR Trams	CCA --	F	100-120	176
378.		3 AR Trams	CCA 1661-4	F	100-120	88
379.		4 AR Trams	CCA 1661-8	F	120-150	121
380.		4 AR Trams	CCA 1668-73	F	120-150	132
381.		4 AR Trams	CCA 1674-6	F	120-150	132
382.		6 AR Trams	CCA 1659-74v	F	120-150	121
383.		6 AR Trams	CCA 1661-74	f-F	120-150	110
384.		6 AR Trams	CCA --	-F	100-120	—
385.		7 AR Trams	CCA --	-F	100-120	—
386.		20 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1678-722	f	120-150	—
387.		20 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1678-722	f	120-150	—
388.	Gosdantin	40 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1678-722	P to f	80-100	55
389.		61 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1678-722	P	80-100	66
390.		65 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1678-722	P	80-100	66
391.		AE Kardez	CCA 1728	f	80-100	88
392.		AE Kardez	CCA 1730	-F	100-120	154
393.		AE Kardez	CCA 1730	-F	100-120	121
394.		AE Kardez	CCA 1730	F	80-100	—
395.		AE Kardez	CCA 1732	f	60-80	55
396.		AE Kardez	CCA 1732	f	60-80	55
397.		3 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1728,32	P to f	80-100	—
398.	Levon III	3 AE Kardezzes	CCA ---	f	80-100	121
399.		4 AE Kardezzes,1p	CCA ---	P to f	60-80	—
400.		6 AR Takvorins	CCA 1734-41	f to F	100-120	154
401.		6 AR Takvorins	CCA 1741-3	f to F	100-120	132
402.		6 AR Takv., 1p.	CCA 1776-90	f to F	100-120	—
403.		2 AR Takvorins	CCA 1746,74	VF, F	100-120	264
404.		6 AR Takvorins	CCA 1746-74	f to F	80-100	55
405.		14 AR Takv., 1p.	CCA ---	f	100-120	—
406.		15 AE Kardezzes	CCA ---	f to F	150-180	—
407.		15 AE Kardezzes	CCA ---	f to F	150-180	110
408.	Oshin	40 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1807-39	f	80-100	110
409.		40 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1807-39	f	80-100	110
410.		40 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1807-39	f	80-100	99
411.		109 AE Kardezzes	CCA 1807-39	P to f	100-120	99
412.		2 AR Coron. trms	CCA 1840-1	VF+	180-220	352
413.		2 AR Coron. trms	CCA 1845	VF+	180-220	352
414.		3 AR Coron. trms	CCA 1843-7	VF+	180-220	308
415.		3 AR Coron. trms	CCA 1843-7	VF	180-220	286
416.		5 AR Coron. trms	CCA 1843,5	F	180-220	286
417.		9 AR Takv. 3p.	CCA 1864-88	f to F	120-150	—
418.		10 AR Takvorins	CCA 1923-32	f to F	140-160	—
419.		17 AR Takv., 2p.	CCA ---	f to F	150-180	—
420.		22 AE Poghs	CCA 1936a-45a	f	120-150	—
421.		22 AE Poghs	CCA 1936a-45a	f	120-150	110
422.		38 AE Poghs	CCA 1936a-45a	P to f	60-80	—
423.		6 AR Tkv o/s Arb	CCA 1946-7	F	80-100	110

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	UKE Est.	UKE Sold
424.	Levon IV	12 AR Takvorins	CCA 1949-68	f to F	120-150	—
425.		14 AR Takvorins	CCA 1949-68	f to F	150-180	—
426.		11 AR Takvorins	CCA 1955-70	f to F	100-120	—
427.		14 AR Takvorins	CCA 1945-70	f to F	120-150	—
428.		20 AR Takvorins	CCA ---	f to F	150-180	—
429.		14 AR Takvorins	CCA 1960-91	f to F	120-150	—
430.		24 AR Takvorins	CCA ---	f	120-150	—
431.		20 AR Takvorins	CCA ---	f	80-100	—
432.		2 AR Takv. L/left	CCA 1994,5	P, F	100-120	121
433.		27 AR Takv. 3p.	CCA ---	f	100-120	—
434.		10 AE Large poghs	CCA 1999-2001	f to F	120-150	88
435.		12 AE L. poghs, 1p.	CCA 2002	P to F	60-80	88
436.		23 AE Poghs	CCA 2005-16	f	120-150	—
437.		20 AE Poghs	CCA 2017-27	f	120-150	—
438.		28 AE Poghs	CCA 2017-27	P to f	60-80	—
439.		10 AR Tkv o's Arb	CCA 2027-8	F	150-180	—
440.		13 AR Tkv o's Arb	CCA 2027-8	F	180-220	—
441.		17 AR Tkv o's Arb	CCA 2027-8	f to F	150-180	—
442.		20 AR Tkv o's Arb	CCA 2027-8	f	120-150	—
443.		23 AR T o's Arb, 7p	CCA 2027-8	P to f	80-100	—
444.	Guy	2 AR Takvorins	CCA 2030-33	F	120-150	176
445.		2 AR Takvorins	CCA 2034	F	120-150	110
446.		3 AR Takv., 1p.	CCA 2030-33	-F	120-150	—
447.		6 AR Takv., 1p.	CCA2034-7	f to F	120-150	—
448.	Gosdantin III	AR Takv. Tarsus	CCA 2043	F	100-120	132
449.		2 AR Tkv Tarsus	CCA 2044-5	f to F	120-140	88
450.		5 AR Takv., Sis	CCA 2051-78	f to F	80-100	—
451.		6 AR Takv., Sis	CCA2057-2113	f to F	80-100	—
452.		14 AR Tkv Sis, 2p	CCA ---	f	80-100	—
453.		12 AR Takv., Sis	CCA 2121-23	P to f	60-80	—
454.		AR Tkv. o/s Arb	CCA ---	VF	120-150	154
455.	Levon the Usurper	7 AR Takv., 1p.	CCA 2129-44	f to F	120-150	—
456.		6 AR Takvorins	CCA 2142-51	f to F	120-150	—
457.		6 AR Takvorins	CCA 2142-63	f to F	120-150	88
458.		4 AR Takvorins	CCA ---	-F	120-150	121
459.		6 AR Takvorins	CCA ---	f to F	80-100	55
460.		8 AR Takv., 1p.	CCA ---	P to f	80-100	55
461.	Gosdantin IV	6 AR Takvorins	CCA 2171-2214	f to F	120-150	—
462.		5 AR Takvorins	CCA 2174-2213	f to F	100-120	77
463.		9 AR Takvorins	CCA ---	f to F	120-150	—
464.		6 AR Takvorins	CCA 2174,—	-F	120-150	—
465.		20 AR Takv., 4p.	CCA ---	f	100-120	—
466.		28 AR Takv., 2p.	CCA ---	P to f	120-150	—
467.		6 AE Poghs	CCA 2217-35	f to F	120-150	88
468.		17 AE Pgh w/tkv die	CCA ---	P	120-150	—
469.	Levon V	AR Billon	CCA ---	VF	150-180	605
470.		AR Billon	CCA 2241	F	60-80	77
471.		2 AR Billons	CCA 2238	F	120-150	88
472.		6 AR Billons	CCA ---	P to f	80-100	—
473.		16 AE Poghs	CCA 2242-5	f	150-180	—
474.		15 AE Poghs	CCA 2242-4	f	100-120	—
475.		21 AE Poghs, 1p.	CCA 2242-4	P to f	60-80	—
476.	Post Roupenian	13 AE Takv. type	CCA 2247	P to F	120-150	176
477.	Miscellaneous	350 AE	CCA ---	P to f	200-250	176
478.	Antioch	26 AE	—	P to F	150-200	209

ՓՐՈՒԹ. ԱՍՊԵՏ ՏՕՆԱ ՊԵՏԵԱՆԻ ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐՈՒՆ ԱՇՈՒՐԴՅԱԼ

[Ամփոփում]

Լուսաթողի Փրութ. Ասպետ Տօնապետանի հայկական դրամագիտական ժողովածոն, աշխարհի մեծագոյնըն մին, կազմուած էր դրամներո ուսումնասիրելու հպատակով: Ռուբինեան դրամներէն շատ մեծ թիուն որիակներ օգտագործեացան Դոկտոր: Զարեք Պուռկեանի կրոմէ կազմելու իր աշխարհուշակ կիլիկեան Հայաստանի դրամները բանակրտեան կորուպու: Լու Աննելուսի մէջ իրն մտերիմ բարեկամ, Ասպետ իմացուց թէ ծագրած է ուսումնասիրել իր դրամները, իշշակն առաջն մէջի դրամագիտները, ու գրել մի քանի գիրքը: Դժբախտար երկար շապեացան իր երազները իրակնացնելու համար: Իր ժողովածոյն լու Աննելու հանելուն առաջ հեկաւ կաթուածամար ու ինուացան պահանջան: (Դամարանականներուն համար տես' Հայ Դժբախտական Հանդէս, 1993, էջ 59-60:)

Ասպետի դրամագիտական հաւաքածոն կազմուած էր Պէյուութ, Լիրանան: Իր լու Աննելու հաստատուելէն նոր, իր ժողովածոն իրն անտեսան և ճամբրողն մինչն լոնդոն: Ասպետի մահին նոր, իր ընտանիքը որոշն զամանել դրամները աճորդի միշոցան և յաճնենց զանոնը լոնդոնի հասական դրամ վաճառող Սփինք հաստատուեան:

Ասպետի ժողովածոն նույն բազմաթի հապուացիս դրամներ: Աննելուն աւելի՝ ժողովածոն հապարք մին էր դրամագիտները (Տիգրան Բ-ի չորեղրամեաններ և բրոցցներ, Սմբատի դրամներ, Օշինի օծման դրամներ և այլն): Ժողովածոյի 4552 դրամներո քածնուած էն 359 խումբու (120-478), զոր կը պարունակէր Արտաշեսան Բարստուեան, Ծոփիր և Կոմմագենէն հայկական քածնուութեանց, Հայաստանի Վերաբերեան հոռոմական, Ենիշևան ու ապա Կիլիկեան Հայաստանի դրամներ: Մի քանի դրամներ դրամներ Տիգրան Ա-ի բրոճզ դրամներ (17 կոտր), Տիգրան Բ-ի չորեղրամեան (44) ու դրախտ (5) և 38 բրոճզ դրամներ խումբը (800 կոտր) աւելի, Արտաշադ Դ-ի բրոճզներ (27), Արտաշէն Գ (18), Տիգրան Գ (41), Տիգրան Դ (31), Արտաշադ Գ (8), Տիգրան Դ և Երաստու (18), Ծոփիր և Կոմմագենէն բրոճզներն, Ծոփինան իշխաններու բրոճզներ (24), Լուսն Ա-ի Երկրուա (9) ու Կիսադրամ (3) և մի առիծով օծման դրամ (1), Ենիշև-Զապէլ Կիսադրամ (18), Լուսն Ա-ի Անխան-օծման դրամ (3) ու կիսադրամ (11), Ենիշև Բ-ի թիլուն (11), Սմբատի օծման պարագան (72), Կոտորացին Ա-ի քարուզ (16), Օշինի օծման դրամ (16), Կոտորացին Գ-ի քագուրին կիսուած Տարոն (3) և արաբերէնով կրիստոնյուուած քածուորին մը, Լուսն Ե-ի թիլուն (10) և փող (52):

Ժողովածոն մեծ էր աճորդի մը համար: Ֆիջիկական տեսակիտով՝ գործնական ու շամաւէն չէր նկարն բոլոր դրամները ու կատալոգին մէջ տպել, երբ կարգ մը դրամներ մի քանի փառուն գնահատուած էին իրնենց ած քանիքն ապահովութու: Միան կորլէն բժանակցութեամբ աճորդին մանակցուեն իրավատեան չէն կիսադրամներ կամ առաջարկուած էն դրամագիտները յաւել կը ցրուին և խումբներ երբեք չեն կրուած կերպարուած: Ենա պար Տօնապետանի ժողովածոյի դրամագիտները յաւել կը ցրուին և խումբներ երբեք չեն կրուած կերպարուած: Ենա պար Տօնապետանի ժողովածոյի դրամագիտները ուսումնասիրեան սահմանն անդին կը մնան բանակտեաններու համար: Տօնապետանի ժողովածոն միան տարածուած է աշխարհի ամեն կորլու և դրամագիտների իրեն տեղեկադրութիւն իր դրամներուն, ունին միաց Սփինքի թի 102 կամ «Արմէնիա» մալիկուով որակուած կատալոգին մէջ իր դրամներուն հասաւորութիւնը:

Թէն 96 գեղատիկ նկարներ կային, սակայն աստղն 34-ը տրուած էին Տիգրան Մեծի չորեք դրամներներուն ու դրամներներուն: Մնացնակ 82 նկարներ կը պատկանէնին 4518 կորտ դրամներուն: Դիրամագիտական աճորդներ մեծ կերպու իշխառուի են իրնենց պարուակութեան պատճառով: Դժբախտամաշչելի ու հազարակուած դրամներ կերպ ձնորդ քամաւաստաքներու մասնակտուածութեան կը ներկայացնեն, քանի որ դրամագիտները յաւել կը ցրուին և խումբներ երբեք չեն կրուած կերպարուած: Ենա պար Տօնապետանի ժողովածոյի մը դրամագիտները յաւել կը ցրուին և խումբներ երբեք չեն կրուած կերպարուած: Ենա պար Տօնապետանի ժողովածոյի դրամագիտները ուսումնասիրեան սահմանն անդին կը մնան բանակտեաններու համար: Տօնապետանի ժողովածոն միան տարածուած է աշխարհի ամեն կորլու և դրամագիտների իրեն տեղեկադրութիւն իր դրամներուն, ունին միաց Սփինքի թի 102 կամ «Արմէնիա» մալիկուով որակուած կատալոգին մէջ իր դրամներուն հասաւորութիւնը:

Սփինքի թի 102 աճորդը կասաւ լոնդոնի մէջ, 2 Մարտ 1994-ին, առաւունան ժամը 10:00-ին: Ժամը 10:45-ին կարգ հասած էր Տօնապետանի դրամներուն: Որոշ հազորագիտ և ընտիր դրամներ թերին ակնկաւուածէն շատ աւելի գնահատում: Ժողովածոն Կ'ակնաւուի ծախութիւն ծախութիւն 50,000-65,000 փառան: Անորդի ցըթացքին շոր իշխուու խումբը շծանուածան: Մախուններու գնահատուածն 88,000 փառան շորան:

Տօնապետանի աճորդը վերջացաւ կեսօրի ետք ժամը 1:50-ին: Երեք ժամուան ընթացքին Ասպետին հայկական դրամներու տարածուցան աշխարհի չորո դին գտնուող դրամահամարներուն՝ սա իր բարեկամ Ասպետին լուղարկաւորութեան վերջին ծեսն էր:

Ե. Թ. ՆԵՐՍԻՍՅԱՆ

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

16 SPINK & SON, LTD. Ancient and Medieval Coins from the Collection of Professor Asbed Donabedian (1923-1993). *Coin Auction 102: Ancient, Foreign and English Coins and Commemorative Medal*. London: Spink & Son, Ltd., 2 March 1994, pp. 12-32, 56-60, Nos. 120-478, illus.

Description of 4552 Armenian coins or coins relating to Armenia to be sold at auction are given: Arsames (ca. 240-230 B.C.), bronze coins displaying equestrian, Nike, and club reverses; Abdissares (ca. 210 B.C.), a bronze with eagle reverse; Tigranes I (123-96 B.C.), bronze coins displaying a branch of tree, standing figure, and Nike; Tigranes II (97-56 B.C.), tetradrachms and drachms displaying the Tyche on the reverse, bronze coins displaying Tyche, Heracles, cornucopiae, ear of corn, quadriga, Damascus Tyche seated and standing, Nike, palm-branch, tripod, and horse; Artavases II (56-34 B.C.), bronze coins displaying Nike and ear of corn reverses; Artaxias II (30-20 B.C.), bronzes displaying Nike reverse; Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.), bronze coins displaying elephant, Nike, horse, eagle, and biga on their reverses; Tigranes IV (8-5 B.C.), bronzes coins with Nike, elephant, Heracles, eagle, and double axe reverses; bronzes of Artavases III (5-2 B.C.) with Athena reverse; Tigranes IV and Erato (2 B.C.-A.D. 1), bronze coins displaying female figure holding cornucopiae and horse protome reverses; a bronze of Mithridates Callinicus (ca 96 B.C.) with Athena reverse; Mithridates II (ca. 92 B.C.), bronze coins with club and humped bull reverses; Antiochus I (69-34 B.C.), bronze coins displaying Tigranes the Great/Lion of Commagene; bronze coins of Edessa; Islamic coins relating to Armenia; Roman coins with legends APMENIA, ARMENIA, ARMEVIACVS, ARMEN, REX ARmen DAT; Cilician Armenia, baronial copper issues of Gosdantin I (1095-1099), T'oros I (1100-1123), T'oros II (1144-1168), Levon II (1187-1199); regal issues, Levon I (1199-1226), double trams, half double trams, coronation trams with one and two lions, regular trams and half trams, and tanks; Hetoum I (1226-1271), Hetoum-Kalqobad bilingual trams, Hetoum-Kalkhusrew bilingual trams, Hetoum-Zabel regular trams and half trams, tanks, equestrian and regular kardezzes; Levon II (1270-1289), pre-coronation trams, trams, half trams struck with tram dies, and kardezzes; Hetoum II (1289-1306), billons and kardezzes with king's bust facing and king seated; Smpad (1296-1298), coronation trams, regular trams and kardezzes; Gosdantin I (1298-1299), kardezzes; Levon III (1301-1307), takvorins and kardezzes; Oshin (1308-1320), coronation trams, takvorins, poghs, and takvorins overstruck in Arabic; Levon IV (1320-1342), takvorins, takvorins with lion facing left, large and small poghs, and takvorins overstruck in Arabic; Guy (1342-1344), takvorins; Gosdantin III (1344-1363), takvorins struck in Tarsus and regular takvorins struck in Sis, a takvorin overstruck in Arabic, and poghs struck in Sis; Levon the Usurper (1363-1365), takvorins; Gosdantin IV (1365-1373), takvorins and poghs; Levon V (1374-1375), billons and poghs; Post Roupenian copper coins; Antioch, Crusader type billon deniers and Seljuq dirhams.

YTN

Տրուած են 4552 հայկական դրամներու կամ չայտառանի գերաբերեալ դրամներուն կարագրութեանները - Արշամ (շորջ 240-230 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց եանին պատկերուած է ձիազգար, Ցաղթանակ և լախան Ասրիսարէս (շորջ 210 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամ մը որուն ետին պատկերուած է արծիւ Տիգրան Ա (123-96 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց ետին պատկերուած է ծառ կանգնած անձ մը և Ցաղթանակ Տիգրան Բ (87-56 Ն.Ք.), չորեքդրամնեններ դրախմաներ որոնց ետին պատկերուած է թախտը, բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց կնակներուն վրայ պատկերուած է թախտ, Վահագն, ամաթեղիսիր, Հասկի քառամի մարտակարք, Խամաւոսի թախտ նստած ու կանգնած, Ցաղթանակ, արտաների ծիւղ, Եռոսանի և ձի. Արտաւազդ Բ (56-34 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց ետին պատկերուած է Ցաղթանակ ու Հասկ. Արտաւչէս Բ (30-20 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամներ Ցաղթանակի պատկերատիպով. Տիգրան Գ (20-8 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց ետին պատկերուած է փիղ, ձի, արծիւ և երկձև մարտակարք Տիգրան Դ (8-5 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց ետին պատկերուած է Ցաղթանակ, փիղ, Վահագն, արտիւ և երկսալլ տապար. բրոնզէ դրամներ արտանետ Աթբենասի պատկերատիպով. Տիգրան Դ և բրատոյ (2 Ն.Ք. - 8.Ք. 1), բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց եանին պատկերուած է կասացի հերպար մը ամաթեղիսր բռնած և ձիու առաջամասը որ աջ կ'ընթանաւ. Միհրդատ կալլինիկոսին (շորջ 96 Ն.Ք.) բրոնզէ դրամ մը Աթբենասի պատկերատիպով. Միհրդատ Բ (92 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամներ (Ըստ էջ 85)

ՄԵԴԱԼԱԳՈՐԾ ԶԱԻՔՆ ՂԱՐԱԽԱՆԵԱՆՀ

Հայկական մեդալների վաղագոյն օրինակները ստեղծուեցին 17-րդ դարի երկրորդ համարին և ինչև արդի ժամանակները զարգանում են երկու ուղղութեամբ՝ Հայաստանում և սփինքում (տարբեկ երկրների հայաշատ վայրերում)։ Մայր Հայութիքում պատմութեան ընթացքը ունեցաւ այնպիսի զարգացում, որ մեծարային արուեստը այստեղ սլքրնառորուեց աւելի ուշ, քան սիփուռքի գաղթաւայրերում։ Շուրջ Երկու տասնեակ երկրների հայաշատ վայրերում պատրաստուել են մեծաներ, որոնք անկանաձ, կրելով տեղի մեծարային արուեստի տարբեկ գաղթուներից, անմիջական ազդեցութիւնը և առանձնապես իրավական բնիքնատիպ և առանձնապարզ տեղի արուեստի ամբողջականութիւնից, դառնում են տուեալ գաղթօջախի ներքին հրովի վաւերագրական սկզբանակարգութիւնը։

Եթէ սկզբնական շրջանում լիշեալ մեծալները դուրս չեն գալիս տուեալ գաղթօջախի շրջանակներից, ապա գերշին երկուերեք տասնամեակների ընթացքում այդ մեծալներից շատեւ ըստ անմիջականօրէն արձանագոյն են հայ իրականութեան նշանառը իրադարձութիւններին, տասնաւող համարական հնչեղութիւն։

Իրաքանչիւր գաղթավայրի մեդալային արուեստը ունեցել է զարգացման իւրովի ընթացք կանոնական երկրներ, որին այս արուեստը ունեցել է մեծ տարածում և նրանց պատրաստումը դարձել է աւանդական։ Միևնուրում ստեղծուել են առիթից-առիթ, առանձին խաղաղառուների նախաձեռնութեամբ։

Իրանահայ գաղթավայրերում մեծալային արուեստի զարգացումը հնաւանդ է, հնայած այն թողարիում է մեծ ընդհանութեամբ նոր մեծալի կամ նոր մեծալայրութեամբ առուեստի ի յայտ գալը իրաւի յայտնութիւն է Հայկական մեծալային արուեստը ամբողջական ներկայացնելու համար։

Զաէն հարախանեանի մեծալները քանակով շատ չեն և ստեղծուել են արեւեստագէտի սախաձեռնութեամբ օրինակ մեծալապորտը պատրաստել է 1981 թ., նուիրելով այն իրանի հնապատճեան հայկական պարբերական ՍԱԽ թերթից հիմնադրման 50-ամեակին։ (Նկար 1)

Մեդալի առաջին երեսը ունի գրութիւն՝ «50-ԱԼԻՔ»։ Երկրորդ երեսի դաշտի կենտրոնում՝ ՀՀՕ, որի գերեսում է «ԱԼԻՔ», ներքեւում՝ «ԱՄԵԱԿ», ինչպէս և յոբելեանական թուականներ՝ «1831-1981»։ Ան դրուագուել է արծաթից և պղնձից (ուկելիքուած), տրամագիծը՝ 30 մմ։

1985 թ. Զարախանեանը ստեղծել է երկու մեծալը նրանցից մէկը նուիրուած է Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան հռանգմանը (1918 թ. Մայիսի 28)։ Մի երեսի վրայ պատկերուած է Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան զինանշանը, իսկ երկրորդին՝ Հայ Յեղափոխան Դաշնակցութիւն կուսակցութեան զինանշանը, որի գերեսում է «Հ. Ա.», ներքեւում՝ «1890»։ Մեդալը գրուագել է թեհրանում, արծաթից, տրամագիծը՝ 30 մմ։ (Նկար 2)

Միւս մեդալը նուիրուած է հայ անուանի գրու Բաֆֆու ծննդեան 150-ամեակին Առաջին երեսին պատկերուած է Բաֆֆու կիսանդրին, կիսաթէք դէպի աջ (Նկար 3)։ Երկրորդ երեսին՝ վարդեակ, որի տակ Բաֆֆու վայն տու ով ծովալու ստեղծագրութիւնից մի հատուած։

**«ԱՐԴԵԲՈԳ ԳԱԼՈՒ Է ՄԻ ՈՐ ԺԱՄԱՆԱԿ
ՏԵՄՆԵԼ ՄԱՍՄԱՍ ԳԼԽԻՆ ՄԻ ԴՐՈՅԱԿ,
ԵՒ ԱՄԷՆ ԿՈՂՄԻՑ ՊԱՆԴՈՒԽ ՀԱՅԱԶԳԻՔ,
ԴԻՄԵՆ ԴԻՔ ԻՐԵՆՑ ՄԻՐՈՒՆ ՀԱՅԹԵՆՔ»:**

Ներքեւում գրուագուած է մեծալայրութիւն անունը «ԶԱԻՔՆ»։ Այն արծաթից է, տրամագիծը 35 մմ, գրուագուել է թեհրանում։ Ընդամէնը երկու օրինակ պատրաստուել է նաև սոկուց։

Այնուհետեւ երկու մեծալ ստեղծուել է 1990 թ. Նրանցից մէկը նուիրուած է Հայ Յեղափոխական Դաշնակցութիւն կուսակցութեան հրանգարման 100-ամեակին Մեծալի առաջին կողմին պատկերուած է կուսակցութեան զինանշանը և գրութիւն երկրորդ երեսին՝ «Հ. Յ.» տառերին միահիւսուած վենդե, որը պատերեւում է ալծուկ գուլի, վրան կուսակցութեան զինանշանը Վենդելի հեղինակի է նկարիչ Ս. Սուլազեանը ներքեւում եզրով յոբելեանական թուականներն են՝ «1890-1990»։ (Նկար 4)

Հետապայում, իրանի սոկերչական կենտրոններում 18-19-րդ դդ. հայ սովերիչների կողմէց պատրաստած են Գրիգոր Լուսառորիշի և Էլիմիանի Սարգսանիքներու, որոնք մեծ պատրաստած են այս իրականութիւններ, ինչպէս Հայտասանում, այնպէս է տարեբեր երկրութանը առաջանալ վայրի բույսերում՝ իրանու հայկական մեղալներ պատրաստում են և արդի ժամանակին հայաց առաջանալ վայրի բույսերում՝

Այսպէս որ Զաւէն Ղարաբաղնեանը նորի և գործել է անպիտի միշտալուրով (Նոր Խուղաբաղնեանը), որտեղ մեղան սանդիքուր, այս ինքը տեղի միշտալուրի համար ընդունելի արտասահմանական է առաջարկութեան համար:

Զ. Ղարախանեանի մեղանը բրին ընորոշ են նաև և առաջ հեղինակի գերաբերմունքը, անմիջական արձագանքում զէպի պատմական իրադարձութիւնները, նրա գործիք բոլոր անեղալ-ները նույնուած են բոլուսաներին Այս եւսակիւնից լիչեալ մեղաներն ունեն պատմաւութիւնները և գործուն գալիս պարսկական գաղթօջախին նեղ շրջանակից, զաւերցրական նշանակութիւն և գործուն գալիս պարսկական գաղթօջախին նեղ շրջանակից, զաւունում հայ իրականութեան իրադարձութիւններին արձագանքող, անմիջականօրէն գերաբերող, բոլոր յուշաբնաները:

Սրբագրութեան պատմութեան ու մշակութիւն նույը-
ւած կայսեր թիւնեան եւ, որոնք իր բոլոննակ կ'օննեն բացայատելու հայատ կենտրոնի պատ-
մութեան որոշակի էջներ ու ուստանամաբ:

Զ. Ղարախանեանի մեղալուները միաժամանակ արթևստի նմուշներ են նրա մեղալուները յատուկ և նմեղալային արթևստին բնորոշ խորհրդանիշների, գիպուլ ու սեղմ գրութիւններին պատպահութեամբ, որոնք այս արթևստածանին պարզ ու յստակ էլեգուուք կարող են հնարաւորութիւննենելու անելի մեծ հետառութիւնները:

Առանձին ուղղում եմ նշել Բագրիտ դիմաքանոնդակը Այս լիբարի փոքրացաւալ մոնումենտալ քանակակի է ՄԵԾ վիպաշանը պատկերանատ է նշեն կուրքք քը, տարեց հասակութ մտազգաբար Մեծապարհը կարողացել մանրականոնդակը ներինայացնել դժմքի մանրամասներով, որը պատկի հաղորդում է մարախատչակնոնդին, հնարաւորութիւն ընձեռում դիտողն կեր հանել նրա հոգեվիճակի պահը:

«ԱԼԻՔ» մեղալի գրութիւնը կատարուել է (Խօսքը առաջին երեսի մասին է) սուրբ զաքարիայի տապահովով, որոնց ամփորապարֆ փոքրացնելու հետո ինքը ըրդանչելով ծովի ամբողջ կատարած անոնց, առաքերի ինչպատճենաբարի կիրայում են ոսկերիչ-մեղալագործի երկու մասնագիտութիւններին Հաւասարազօր տիրապետելու մասին

ՀՅՈՒՄ Վ. ՍԱՀԻՆՅԱՆ
ԵՐԿան

AN UNPUBLISHED GOLD COIN OF TIGRANES THE GREAT

Tigranes the Great was one of the most glorious kings of the Armenians. For this reason, the Armenian people revered him, and gave him the title of "Great." Armenian jewelers have copied his coin designs, and executed gold jewelry and medals with his portrait.¹

Gold coins attributed to Tigranes are kept in museums and private collections. Without exception, they are considered to be modern copies by numismatic scholars who have studied them.² Although this writer has not examined any of these personally, he is familiar with a cast specimen prepared in Beirut in the 1970s, modeled after the counterfeit tetradrachm created by Becker the Counterfeiter.³

Medallist Zaven Keledjian notified us that in 1950, a gold coin of Tigranes the Great was discovered in Damascus by architect Iskandar Bashura. Hagop Iskanian, an Armenian from Aleppo, hearing about this new find, photographed the gold coin in 1964, which Zaven Keledjian was kind enough to place at our disposal.⁴

Obv.: Bust of Tigranes with a boyish portrait facing right, clean shaven and wearing ornate five-pointed Armenian tiara. A broad diadem knotted at the back encircles the head and falls downward. Divided drape covers the ear and the neck. The tiara is adorned with an eight-rayed star flanked by two eagles back to back but with their heads turned toward each other. Border of dots.

Rev.: Tyche of Damascus draped and wearing a five-pointed crown, walking left and facing left. Tyche has her right arm stretched out and holds a veil; in her left arm she holds a cornucopiae full of fruit. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, to left downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ.

AV, 18.50 mm, 4.70 grams

Iskantar Bashura collection

Comments

1. All known coins of Tigranes issued at Damascus have one star, one eagle at right, numerous monograms, and the year of issue according to the Seleucid era. The gold coin under discussion, however, has one star, two eagles, and does not have any monogram or date.
2. The style of the epigraphy resembles coins struck in Damascus, i.e., the I letter is slightly smaller than the Σ letter, E letter is bigger than the Λ letter, N letter does not have completely balanced legs. However, the horizontal dash of letter "A" in the word Tigranes moves up obliquely.
3. The Tyche on the gold piece is similar to the Tyche which appears on some copper coins of Tigranes struck in Damascus.⁵ The object on the copper coin being held with right arm is a tiller of a rudder, which does not resemble veil held on the gold piece.
4. On the obverse side of the gold coin there are some flan cracks which cannot be seen from the reverse side.
5. This gold piece is a hybrid design. The obverse resembles coins struck in Antioch whereas the reverse resembles coins of Damascus.

This coin is recorded for posterity without concluding that it is counterfeit or genuine.

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

¹ Y. T. Nercessian, "Armenian Gold Medals Created by Zaven Keledjian," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XIII (June 1987), No. 2, pp. 14-19, pls. I-II.

² P. Z. Bedoukian, "Gold Forgeries of Tigranes the Great," *Selected Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 1981), pp. 72-76, reprinted from ANSMN Vol. XI (1964), pp. 303-6, pl. XLIX.

³ G. F. Hill, *Becker the Counterfeiter* (London 1924, Chicago reprint, 1979), Part I, p. 71, pl. VIII, No. 121.

⁴ The author would like to express his thanks to Mr. Zaven Keledjian who provided information and a photograph of this gold coin.

⁵ E. T. Newell, *Late Seleucid Mints in Ake-Ptolemais and Damascus* (New York, 1939), pl. XVI, No. 152.

ՏԻԳՐԱՆ ՄԵԾԻ ԱՆՏԻՊ ՌԱԿԵԴՐԱՄ ՄԸ

Տիգրան Մեծ Հանդիսացած է Հայոց ամենէն փառապանծ արքաներէն մին Այս պատճառաւ հայ ժողովուրդը զինք սիրած ու իրեն տուած է Մեծ մակդիրը՝ Հայ ոսկերիները, ընդօրինակած են իր դրամներուն պակերատիպերը ու կերտած ոսկեզն զարդեր ու մեղալներ։

Թանգարաններու ու սեփական ժողովածուներու, որոնք ստանց բացառութեան անուանուած են «Վեճա մակդիրը» Հայ ոսկերիները, ընդօրինակած են իր դրամներուն պակերատիպերը ու կերտած ոսկեզն զարդեր ու մեղալներ։

Մեղալիսա Զաւէն Գրլընեան իմացուց, թէ 1950 թուականին, Տիգրան Մեծի ոսկերդամ մը յատնաբուռուած է Խամասկու ճարարագագէն Խսկանտար Պաշուրայի ձեռքով, Հայէպահա Յակոր յականաներուն կանոնական այլով այս նոր դրամագալիքի մասին, 1964 թուին նկարած է ոսկերդամ, զոր Զաւէն Գրլընեան մեծ ազնւութեամբ մեջ տրամադրեց։

Եթես- Տիգրան Մեծի կիսանդրին պատանիի դիմանկարով դէպի աջ, մաքուր ածիրուած և գլխուն՝ մարդարտաշար Հինգ ֆանիքով Հայկական խոյըը Խոյըը ուսկերդ ուսին երանկիւսած մարդարտաշար Հինգ գաղաթի. Արքայական ճապաւէնս Հանգուցուած է գլխուն և տուին և ծայրերը ապա ուսնի կար կ'իջնեն Թագի ներքեւ միհացած են ականսկալն ու զկալու Խոյըը զարդարուած է ութիւնանի աստղով կողքերուն մէկակ կան արծիւ, որոնք իրարու կը նային Սարգարաշար շրջափակ։

Կունակ- Դամասկոս քաղաքին Բախոր, Հինգ զագագնով թագը գլխուն, կը, քալէ ու կը հայի դէպի ձախու Աչ ձեռքով բռնած է զար մը, իսկ ձախով ձեռքով զանազան տեսակ պտուններով իցուն ամաթեղիներ մը Ցունատառ խորագրութիւնը աշխն՝ ՅԱՏԼԵԶԸ, ձախին՝ ՏԻՊՐԱՆՈՅ,

Ոսկի, 18.50 մմ, 4.70 գրամ

Խսկանտար Պաշուրայի ժողովածու

Դիտողութիւններ

1. Տիգրանի Դամասկոս Հատանուած ծանօթ բոլոր դրամները ունին աստղ մը, մէկ արծիւ աշխն, բաղավթին մէնանուած ասրիներ ու Հատանուած ասրիներ թուագրութիւնը ըստ սամելկեան տոմարակալութեան Սինջղեն խոյըը առարկա ոսկեդրամը ունի աստղ մը, սական երկու արծիւն և չունի ուսկ մենագիր կամ տարբեթիւն։
2. Ոսկեդրամին տառերուն արտեստը կը նմանի Դամասկոս Հատանուած դրամի տառերուն, օրինակի համար՝ 1 տարը և 2 տարէն քիչ մը փոքր է, Տառը և Ա տառէն քիչ մը մեծ է, Ն տառը լիովին հաւասարակշռուած չէ; Սակայն Տիգրան բարի Ա տառին հորիզոնական դիծը քիչ մը շետակիորէն վեց կը բարձրանայ։
3. Տիգրանի ոսկեդրամին ու Հատանուած Հատանուած պղնձեալ դրամի⁵ մը, որու ետին ունի կապանած բախու և պատկերատիպը նոյնանման է Պղնձեալ դրամին վրայի աջ ձեռքով բռնուող առարկան զեկի ժամանակ է և ոսկեդրամին վրայի շշարշն նմանութիւն չունի։
4. Ոսկեդրամի երեսին վրայ կան դրամ ահատութեան ճնշդեր, որոնք չեն տեսնուիր կռնակին դրամ։
5. Այս ոսկիի կտորը խաչասնուած պատկերատիպ մըն է Երեսը կը նմանի Անտիոք Հատանուած դրամներուն մինչդեռ կռնակը Դամասկոս

Այս դրամը տեղեկագրուած է առ ի գիտութիւն ապագայի Համար, առանց եղրակացնելու թէ կեղծ է կամ հարազատ

թ. Թ. Ներսէսյան

¹ Y. T. Nersessian, "Armenian Gold Medals Created by Zaven Keledjian," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XIII (June 1987), No. 2, pp. 14-19, pls. I-II.

² Զարից Պատմական, «Վեճա Տիգրանի կողմ ոսկեդրամները», Դամասկոսական աշխատանքներու ժողովածուն (Առ Աւելիոն, 1981), էջ 422-424։

³ G. F. Hill, *Becker the Counterfeiter* (London 1924, Chicago reprint, 1979), Part I, p. 71, pl. VIII, No. 121.

⁴ Հայինակը իր առքին չորսհակառակալիներ կը յայտնի Պրեն. Զաւէն Գրլընեանին, որ ոսկեդրամին մասին տեղեկանակը իւրաքանչիւր է։

⁵ E. T. Newell, *Late Seleucid Mints in Acha-Seleucids and Damascus* (New York, 1939), pl. XVI, No. 152.



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Հենրի Սարգսեան, Մետալ արդյոք Զաւէն Ղարաբահմանը



Y. T. Nercessian, An Unpublished Gold Coin of Tigranes the Great -
Տիգրան Մեծի անտիկ ոսկեղբան մլ

GOLD COIN OF TIGRANES FROM ALEXANDROPOL

147. При изучении нумизматического материала необходимо учесть, что иногда могут встретиться совершенно неожиданные сюрпризы: мне, например, как-то попалась золотая монета Тиграна Армянского (97—56 гг. до н. э.), перечеканенная из ... русской пятирублевки (под штампом Тиграна видны были фрагменты хвоста двуглавого орла и обрывки даты). Этот любопытный «анахронизм» не являлся для меня неожиданностью, так как до этого Е. А. Пахомов предупреждал меня от покупки золотых монет Тиграна, утверждая, что подлинных до сих пор не попадалось, а появившиеся в продаже все оказывались подделками. Было установлено, что лет пятьдесят тому назад один александрапольский мастер вырезал штемпель по рисунку довольно часто находимым в окрестностях Ленинакана драхм и им начеканил по порядочное количество медных, серебряных и золотых экземпляров, которые постепенно и распродавал. Е. А. Пахомов говорил, что лично видел образцы всех трех видов в Ленинакане, где история их происхождения была общезвестна и где онишли даже не как подделки, а лишь для забавы, как образцы рисунка. Это — довольно редкий в кавказской практике случай подделки не литьем, а чеканкой.

While studying numismatic material it is necessary to consider the unexpected surprises. For example, I found a gold coin of Tigranes the Great (97-56 B.C.) that was overstruck on a 5-ruble Russian gold piece. Beneath the overstrike of Tigranes one could see the undertype traces of the date and the tail of the double headed eagle. I was not surprised because E. A. Pakhomov had warned me about buying Tigranes gold coins, emphasizing that he did not find any genuine pieces. All those that he saw were counterfeit. It was established that about 50 years earlier, a craftsman from Alexandropol engraved a die of Tigranes and struck substantial quantity of copper, silver, and gold pieces for sale. There were abundant copies in the vicinity of Leninakan. Pakhomov said that he personally saw samples from three different types in Leninakan, where the history of this operation is well known. In the Caucasus it is very rare to find struck copies; generally, these are prepared by sand casting.

D. G. KAPANADZE

(Translated by the staff of Armenian Numismatic Journal from
Georgian Numismatics - Грузинская Нумизматика, Moscow, 1955, p. 159, No. 147)

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

(Հարք. Էջ 80)

որոնց ետին պատկերուած է լախտ և կուզով տուռ. Աստիքոս Ա (69-34 Ն.Բ.), բրոնզէ դրամներ Տիգրան Մեծի/Կոմմագենէի առիծծին տիպով պատկերուած. Բրոնզէ դրամներ տրուած Եղեսիոր. Հայաստանի վերաբերեալ իշխանական դրամներ. Հայաստանի վերաբերեալ հողմէական դրամներ որոնց խորագրութիւնն է ԱՊՐԵՆԻԱ. ARMENIA, ARMENIACVS, ARMEN, REX ARMENIA DAT. Կիրիկան Հայաստան, իշխանական շրաններ պղինադին Ա-ի (1085-1098), Թոռու Ա-ի (1100-1123), Թոռու Բ-ի (1144-1168), Լևոն Բ-ի (1177-1199). Թաղաւորական շրջան՝ Լևոն Ա (1199-1226), երկրամաներ կիս երկրամաներ, մի և երկու առիծծով օժման գրամներ, Հասարակ դրամներ, կիսադրամներ, և դանեներ Հեթում Ա (1226-1271), Հեթում-Քայլապատի երկեղութեան դրամներ, Հեթում-Քայլապատի երկեղութեան դրամներ, Հեթում-Զապէէ կամարակ և կէս դրամներ, գանձեր, ձևավար և Հասարակ քարտէզներ. Լևոն Բ (1270-1289), նախաօժման դրամներ, դրամներ, կիսադրամներ կոխուած դրամներու կնիքներով ու նաև քարտէզներ. Հեթում Բ (1289-1306), Բիյոններ և քարտէզներ թագաւորի Հայող կիսանդրիով և թագաւորը նախած. Սմբատ (1296-1298), օժման դրամներ, սովորական դրամներ և քարտէզներ. Կոստանդին Ա (1298-1299), քարտէզներ. Լևոն Գ (1301-1307), թագուորիններ և քարտէզներ Օչին (1308-1320), օժման դրամներ, թագուորիններ, փողեր և արաբերէնով կրկնադրոշման դրամներ. Լևոն Դ (1320-1342), թագուորիններ, թագուորիններ ուր առիծծով կը քայի ճախ, մեծ ու քոքք դիմում և թագուորիններ արաբերէնով կրկնադրոշման պահ. Կի (1342-1344), թագուորիններ. Կոստանդին Գ (1344-1363), թագուորիններ կոխուած Տարսոս և Սիս, Արաբերէնով կրկնադրոշման թագուորին և փողեր կոխուած Սիս. Լևոն Բ (1363-1366), թագուորիններ. Կոստանդին Դ (1365-1373), թագուորիններ և փողեր. Լևոն Ե (1374-1375), դիմաններ և գոլդեր Ենե Ուուեննեան պղինադէ դրամներ, Անտիոք, իսչակիրներու արաթապաղիններ և սեղուկեան դիրէններ Եթն

17 SPINK & SON, LTD. Spink Auction Features Prominent Armenian Collection. *Catalog*, Vol. VIII (March 1994), No. 3, p. 25.

The Prof. Asbed Donabedian coin collection listed in forthcoming Spink Auction 102 is reviewed.

Գրախոսութեած է Փրոֆ. Ասեմ Տօնապետեանի դրամագիտական ժողովածոն, որ ցուցակութեած է Սփինքի յառաջիկայ Ամսորդ 102-ին մէջ:

18 SPINK & SON, LTD. The Largest Ever Auction of Armenian Coins. *Armenian Observer*, Vol. XXIV (16 February 1994), No. 15, p. 11. Advertisements in *Armenian Observer*, Vol. XXIV (9, 16, 23 February 1994), Nos. 14, 15, 16, p. 5, 6, 6, respectively.

See abstract of No. 17.

19 TER PETROSSIAN, Levon. Armenia Introduces New Currency. *Armenian Observer*, Vol. XXIV (24 November 1993), No. 3, pp. 1, 3, 9, illus; *Armenian Reporter*, Vol. XXVII (27 November 1993), No. 8, pp. 1, 17.

On Friday, 19 November 1993, the Armenian President, Levon Ter Petrossian, officially announced that beginning 22 November, the Armenian national currency will go into circulation: 10 drams, 25 drams, 50 drams, 100 drams, and 200 drams. Beginning 22 November the following banknotes will be considered valid in Armenia: a) USSR Central Bank's 1, 3, 5, ruble certificates printed in 1961-1992; b) 25, 100, 200, and 500 ruble bank notes. The rate of exchange of the Armenian dram is: 10 dram — 2,000 rubles, 25 dram — 5,000 rubles, 100 dram — 10,000 rubles, 200 dram — 40,000 rubles, 500 dram — 100,000 rubles.

Ուրբաթ օր, 19 նոյեմբեր 1993 թ., Հայաստանի Նախագահ Լևոն Տէր Պետրոսեանը յարտա- ըարեց, թէ 22 նոյեմբերին սկսեալ, հայ ազգային թղթադրամը լրջանառութեան մէջ պիտի մտնէ՝ 10 դրամ, 25 դրամ, 50 դրամ, 100 դրամ և 200 դրամ; 22 նոյեմբերին սկսեալ միայն հանեալ թղթադրամները ընդունելի պիտի ըլլան Հայաստանի մէջ՝ ա) Խորհրդային Միութեան Կեդրոնական Բանկի թղթարկած 1, 3, 5 ռուբլի թղթադրամները տպուած 1961-1992. բ) 25, 100, 200 և 500 ռուբլի թղթադրամները Հայկական դրամի փոխանակութեան արժէքն է՝ 10 դրամ — 2,000 ռուբլի, 25 դրամ — 5,000 ռուբլի, 100 դրամ — 10,000 ռուբլի, 200 դրամ — 40,000 ռուբլի, 500 դրամ — 100,000 ռուբլի:

20 VARTABEDIAN, Tom. Gary Setian Battles Odds—and Perseveres, by Tom Vartabedian. *Armenian Weekly*, Vol. LXIII (18 September 1993), No. 38 (29621) p. A-9. Gary Setian's activity in the Armenian Youth Federation, his gesture of awarding Armenian coins to Armenian students, and his numismatic lectures are described. YTN

Նկարգրութեած են Կարսի Աէթեանի գործունէութիւնը Հայ Երիտասարդաց Դաշնակցութեան մէջ, հայ ուսանողներուն Հայկական դրամներ պարզեցու իր վարժունքը, նաև իր դրամաշիտական դասախոսութիւնները:

21 ZOHARIAN, A. L. Dvinum Arabasasanian dramneri shirjanarut'ian harts'i shurj [On the Question of Arab Sassanian Monetary Circulation in Dvin] - Դինաւան Արաբասանյան դրամների Մըջնառութեան հարցի չուրջ, գրեց՝ Ա. Լ. Զօհրաբյան. Hayastani hanrapetut'yunum 1989-1990 տ'. dashdayin hragitakan ashkhakart'neri ardyunk'nerin ntrvats gitakan nstashrjan, papers read in May 1991. Yerevan: Academy of Sciences of Armenia and Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, 1991, pp. 105-107. In Armenian.

Arab Sassanian coins are found in Armenia in the form of a coin hoard along with other types of coins. A silver coin hoard discovered in Dvin in 1979 consisting of Umayyad, late Sassanian, and Abbasid of Tabaristan, also includes 5 broken pieces of Arab Sassanian coins (A.H. 55-70). The author concludes that Arab Sassanian coins not only were not issued in Armenia, but also did not play an essential role in the monetary circulation of Armenia.

Արաբասանյան դրամներ կը գտնուին Հայաստան գանձի մելոյ այլ դրամական խումբութեան հետ 1979 թ. Դուին գտնուած արծաթեան դրամներու գանձ մը ը, բաղկացած՝ օմայեան, ուշ սահմանական և Թարբարիստանի Արքասան դրամներէն, կը պարունակէ նաև 5 արաբասանյան դրամներ բելուրներէն (չ. 55-70). Հեղինակը կ'եղրակացնէ, թէ արաբասանյան դրամները ոչ միայն չեն թղթարկած չեն Հայաստանի մէջ, այլ և է հական դեռ չեն խաղցած Հայաստանի դրամական Մըջնառութեան մէջ:

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

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1994

Bulletin No. 17

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Grading standards and abbreviations

UNC=Uncirculated (bank notes)	G=Good	-=Nearly as good
FDC=Fleur de Coin	P=Poor (bank notes)	AV = Gold
EF=Extra Fine	f=Fair	AR = Silver
VF=Very Fine	r.=Right	Æ=Bronze or base metal
F=Fine	l.=Left	Æ29=Bronze coin with 29 mm diameter
VG=Very Good	+ =Slightly better	/=Separates the obverse from the reverse

Standard works of reference used

Bed=Bedoukian, P. Z. *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, revised edition, Wilton, CT 1979

BA=Bedoukian, P. Z. *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, London, 1978

RA=Bedoukian, P. Z. *Roman Coins and Medallions Relating to Armenia*, Vienna 1971 (in Armenian)

BNA=Nercessian, Y. T. *Bank Notes of Armenia*, Los Angeles, 1988

P=Pick, A. *Catalogue of World Paper Money*, Iola, WI

Some general notes to Armenian coin and antiquity collectors

- Late Cilician Armenian coins have a very shallow depth and are struck with mediocre workmanship. In cases searching for coins like VF+ or EF is rather frustrating not to say impossible.
- Upon request, aluminum foil rubbings of coins will be submitted, please send a self addressed stamped envelope.

Services available

- Attribution
- Cataloguing
- Authentication
- Coin photography (prints or slides)
- Assist in location of coin or currency
- Assist in formation of collections
- Search service
- Counsel Armenian coin collectors, museums, foundations, dealers, and corporations
- Numismatic estate appraisal on individual pieces or on hourly basis
- Act as your agent in the disposition of your collection in fixed price list or in an auction
- Prepare an illustrated and attractive scholarly auction catalogue
- Purchase your collection of Armenian coins or antiquity

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	200-300=3.50	registration, 500-1000=6.25

1 Նոյեմբեր 1994

November 1, 1994

Ցարգանի քարեկամ,

Նախորդ ենք տարիներու ընթացքին ականատես եղանակ եղեք հայկական դրամներու ժողովածուներուն ամուրից՝ նուարը Գափամաշնեամի հայկական դրամներու ամուրին, Փարզը, Բուրձէ, Հորդէ, Հայութէ 1992 (302 հայկական դրամ). Կապահիկան Նիսիսարիկ Գրուսի հայկական դրամներու ամուրին, Քուարչվալի, Փէնսիվանիան և Լոնդոն, 29 Սեպտեմբեր 1993 (235). Փրոֆ. Ասկեն Տօնանելունի հայկական դրամներու ամուրին, Լոնդոն, Սփինքս և Որդի, 2 Մարտ 1994 (4,552):

Այս ենք մենք ամուրները յատնեցին, թէ գոյութիւն ունի հայկական դրամահաւաքներու կարևոր միջազգային խումբ մը, ևստաքրորդա՞ արդեւարդ հայկական դրամահաւաքն առաջնմերով, և աստրասահման վաճարելու հագուածին և լայորակ ապրանքներու համամատ:

Մեր դրամահաւաքներուն հասաւարակշուոած ցուցակագրութիւն մը ընծանելու նպաստակակտէն մոտած, Սակայն այս ցուցակը փորձեցինք բոլոր դրամահաւաքներու դրամներուն ընթացապահեցնու: Միայն կոնանք լուսա թէ նման ցուցակագրութիւն մը ձեռներաց պիտի ընդունի դրամահաւաքներուն կողմէ, և մենք յաջողութեամբ պիտի վարձատորինք ու քաշաներինք ապագային հրատարակելու նման պատկերազարդ կատալոգ մը:

Միայն ԱՇԽԱԳԻԽԱԿԱՆ դրամներուն բաժնին մէջ ընծանած են 325-է աւելի ածածք ու բրոնզէ դրամներ՝ բաժնուած 196 տարբեր խոսքերու: Խեկամրող դրամահաւաքն բաժնին մէջ ցուցակագրուած են 450-է աւելի դրամներ, թղթադրամներ, մետաղներ, դրոշմայտութեամբ և հետոինքներու:

Անոնք որ Ենոքներ են մեր հասաւատութեան՝ կ'ուցենք ինացեկը թէ մեր գործունութիւնը առ հասարակ կը կատարուի թղթակցութեամբ և դրամները, թղթադրամներու մետաղներու կը պամիրն դրամատան պահեստարակելուն մէջ և ոչ թէ մեր գրասենակին մէջ: Պիտի խնդրեինք որ մեռանայնէք ու ժամանդրիք եթէ կը փափաքիք որ դրամները ընծեկ: Նաև տասը առ մարիր զեղոց մը կը տորոյ Հայ Դրամահաւաքն Ընկերակցութեան անդամներուն: Կը քաջալենք Զեր միանալ Հայ Դրամահաւաքն Ընկերակցութեան և օգուտի պա խնայուածն ձրագրէ: Բաժանորդները դիմուս կրնան անդամակիցի ու ստանալ զեղոց մը դրամահաւաքն ու ԱՇԽԱԳԻԽԱԿԱՆ գեղարքութեան գիրքնու վաճառքի ընթացքին:

Եթէ ծրագրած էք այցելել Հայուային Քալիֆորնիան կամ լու Անձելըս քաղաքը, Ձեզից ծանօթաւան պիտի փափաքէինք, հանեցէք ինացեկը մեզի, Բնուխոս՝ 310-695-0380:

Զերոյ յարգանօք՝

Ե. Թ. ՆԵՐՍԻՍԵՆ

Dear Friend,

During the past few years we witnessed the auction of three Armenian coin collections: The Armenian coin auction of Nadia Kapamadjian, Paris, Bourgey, October 27-29, 1992 (302 Armenian coins); The Armenian coin auction of Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Quarryville, Pennsylvania and London, September 29, 1993 (235); The Armenian coin auction of Prof. Asbed Donabedian, London, Spink & Son, Ltd., March 2, 1994 (4,552).

These three major auctions indicated that there is an important international community of Armenian collectors, interested in Armenian numismatic material, and willing to pay good money for scarce and quality material.

With the objective of offering a balanced catalogue to our collectors, we tried our best to list coins from all Armenian kings. We hope that such an effort will be welcomed by collectors; we shall be successfully rewarded, and encouraged to publish similar illustrated catalogues in the future.

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If you plan to visit Southern California or Los Angeles, we would like to meet you; contact us, telephone: 310-695-0380.

Yours truly,

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

COINS

Tigranes II The Great (95-55 B.C.), silver coins

1. Tetradrachm. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes draped r., clean shaven and wearing ornate five-pointed tiara, edged with pearls. The tiara is adorned with an eight-pointed star flanked by two eagles back to back. Fillet border. Rev.: Tyche of Antioch, draped and wearing a turreted crown, seated r. on rock, holding a palm-branch in her r. hand; at her feet the river-god Orontes swimming r. Whole within laurel wreath. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; I. downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Monograms ΔΗ under rock and Α to r. of palm-branch. Bed 19/17 , AR24, 15.49 g, VF \$800

2. Tetradrachm. Monograms ΔΗ under rock and Θ to r. of palm-branch. Bed 18/19, AR26, 15.58 g, VF \$700

3. Tetradrachm. Monogram Λ under rock and Δ to r. of palm-branch. Bed 20/41v, AR26, 15.22 g, -VF \$900

4. Tetradrachm. Monogram Σ under rock. Bed 23v/21, AR 28 mm, 15.38 g, VF \$1250

5. Three (3) tetradrachms. 1) Bed. 19, AR 28, 15.39 g, F/VF; 2) Bed 19, AR28, 15.59 g, double strike on king's nose, F+/VF; 3) Bed 20, AR26, 15.62 g, VF, 3 tetradrachms \$1200

6. Drachm. Tigranes as before but rev. to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; I. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Letters above palm-branch ΕΔ, below palm-branch ο. Bed 64V, AR20, 3.74 g, VF \$1500

7. Drachm. Letters above palm-branch ΖΔ, below swimmer ΕC. Bed 83, AR19, 4.00 g, -VF \$1000

Tigranes II the Great (95-55 B.C.), copper coins

8. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Rev.: Tyche as above. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; I. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Bed 92, Ε23, 7.53 gm. Clean coin and nice black patina. -VF/F+ \$150

9. Tyche as before. Letter Δ to I. of Tyche's head, H above and, A to r. of palm-branch. Bed 94, Ε18, 5.51 g. Black patina. -VF/F+ \$125

10. Tyche as before. Letter Δ to I. of Tyche's head, H above palm-branch. Bed 94V, Ε18, 5.84 g. Clean coin and nice black patina. VF-/VF 125

11. Four bronzes with Tyche reverse. 2 Bed 94 (F+/-VF, -VF), Bed 96 (F), Bed 97 (VG+), nice coins all with black patina, 4 ΕE \$120

12. Tyche as before but overstruck on Phoenician/Aradus bronze. Undertype traces of Astarte Europa/front and rear end of humped bull, below ΡΩΝΙΙ. Black patina. Bed 92V, Ε21, 5.46 g. -F/F+ \$65

13. Tyche as before but overstruck on Seleucid bronze. Undertype Antioch Zeus/traces of

understrike. Black and red patina. Bed 92V, Ε22, 8.68 g. F/VG \$55

14. Tyche as before but overstruck on Phoenician bronze. Undertype, Aradus Tyche/Poseidon. Nice coin with black and patina. Bed 92V, Ε21, 5.22 g. F+ \$75

15. Tyche as before but countermarked A. Bed 92V, Ε20, 6.78 g. Ex Donabedian coll. VG+ \$30

16. Tyche as before but countermarked A. Bed 92V, Ε17, 4.97 g. Ex Donabedian coll. VG+ \$30

17. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Rev.: Bearded nude Heracles (Vahagn) standing, head l., r. arm folded holding lion's skin and l. hand leaning on club. In I. field letter A. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; I. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Bed 99, Ε19, 3.69 g. Black patina. F+ \$75

18. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Rev.: **Cornucopiae** with upper half to I. In I. and r. field bunch of grapes. Legend similar to the preceding. Bed 105, Ε14, 3.16 g, VF \$125

19. Two (2) bronzes with **cornucopiae** reverse. Bed 104 (F+), Bed 104V (F), nice coins all with black patina, 2 ΕE \$95

20. Head of Tiranes r. wih five-pointed Armenian Tiara with a star on the l. side and one eagle to the r. Rev.: Tyche of Damascus seated l. on rock. At her feet a swimmer facing with arms outstretched. Tyche has her r. arm extended and her l. arm holds a cornucopiae. In I. monograms. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; I. downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Bed 109, Ε20, 7.16 g, Ex Donabedian coll. -F/F+ \$200

21. Tyche of Damascus but in outer I. field letters ΘΕ above ΟΦ. Ε19, 8.97 g, Bed 110. Ex Donabedian coll. -F/-VF \$200

22. Obv.: Young looking Tigranes and refined workmanship. Rev.: Tyche of Damascus standing l., resting r. hand on tiller and holding with l. cornucopiae. Legend similar to the preceding. Ε18, 6.30 g, Bed 112V, Ex Donabedian coll. -VF \$450

23. Tigranes. Comet star on tiara. Letter A in I. field. Rev.: Nike advancing l. with outstretched l. hand holding wreath and r. hand extending downward. Legend similar to the preceding. Letters ΔΗΜΟ below Nike. Ε20, 4.81 g. Bed 114, F+/VF \$110

24. Nike reverse and uncertain letters in I. field. Ε20, 6.91 g., Bed 119V, -F \$45

25. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes with Armenian tiara and comet star. Rev.: Nike advancing l. as before. Letters ΘΔ (not in Bed) in I. field. Ε19, 6.54 g, Bed 119V, Ex Donabedian coll. F/F+ \$125

26. Same as above. Letters ΘΔ in I. field. Ε18, 6.19 g. Bed 119V, Ex Donabedian coll. F \$100

27. Bust of Tigranes, star and 4 peaks on tiara. Letter A in l. field. Rev.: Nike advancing l. as before. Legend similar to the preceding. $\text{\textsterling}17$, 3.64 g, Bed 120. -VF	\$75	1.96g; F+, 14mm, 1.97 g, letters T/A; -F, 13 mm, 1.64g, letters T/A), 4 \textsterling	\$100
28. Tigranes with Armenian tiara and comet star. Rev.: Palm-branch curved to l. with flower. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; l. downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Letters ΔΗΜΟ below. $\text{\textsterling}20$, 4.68 g, F/-VF	75	48. Tigranes with four-peak tiara. Rev.: Nike. Bed 120, $\text{\textsterling}16$, 4.24g, -VF	\$75
29. Palm-branch. $\text{\textsterling}18$, 3.88 g, F+	\$75	49. Nike. Bed 120, $\text{\textsterling}15$, 3.57g, -VF/F	\$60
30. Tripod. Bed 122, $\text{\textsterling}13$, 2.53g, F	\$70	50. Nike. Bed 120, $\text{\textsterling}15$, 2.42g, F	\$45
31. Tigranes with five-pointed tiara. Comet star on tiara. Rev.: Horse to r., head down and grazing. Above ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; below ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. $\text{\textsterling}12$, 2.11 g, Ex Donabedian coll. F/-F	\$175	51. Five bronzes with Nike reverse. Bed 120 (VG+/VG, 17mm, 4.97g; VG+, 16mm, 3.84g; VG+, 15mm, 3.76 g; VG+, 16 mm, 3.22g; -F, 17mm, 3.19g), 5 \textsterling	\$100
32. Horse as before, ΔΗΜΟ in r. field. $\text{\textsterling}14$, 1.86 g, Ex Donabedian coll. -F/F	\$195	52. Palm-branch. Bed 121, $\text{\textsterling}14$, 3.81 g, -F	\$50
33. Horse, no field letter. $\text{\textsterling}11$, 1.69g, -F/VG+ \$100 We obtained a small hoard of Tigranes II coppers, being sold on consignment. P		53. Tripod. Bed 122, $\text{\textsterling}15$, 2.55 g, -F	\$50
34. Obv.: Tigranes. Rev.: Tyche. $\text{\textsterling}20$, 8.21 g, BA 92, -VF	\$95	Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.), copper coins	
35. Tyche. $\text{\textsterling}22$, 7.45 g, BA 93, -F	\$30	54. Obv.: Bust of Artavasdes r., wearing ear-rings and five-pointed Armenian tiara. Rev.: Nike advancing l. Holdig crown in extended r. hand. Left hand resting on hips. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΑΡΤΑΒΑΣΔΟΥ. Overstruck, under-type unidentifiable. Bed 132, $\text{\textsterling}22$, 8.28 g, Ex Donabedian coll. F	\$250
36. Tyche. Overstruck on Seleucid or Phoenician coin. Undertype? $\text{\textsterling}22$, 5.76 g, BA 92V, VF/-F	\$30	55. Artavasdes r. as before. Letter A in l. field. Rev.: Nike advancing l. as before. About 1/6th of coin broken and cemented. Overstruck on bronze of Aradus, Phoenicia, undertype head of Astarte Europa/ head and rear legs of galloping bull. Bed 132, $\text{\textsterling}22$, 5.28 g, Ex Donabedian coll. F/-F	\$175
37. Tyche. Overstruck on Seleucid or Phoenician coin. Undertype? $\text{\textsterling}23$, 5.59 g, BA 92V, -VF	\$75	Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.), copper coins	
38. Tyche. Blundered legend on reverse. Black patina. $\text{\textsterling}8$, 5.25 g, BA 96, F+	\$75	56. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes r., beardless, wearing a high five-pointed Armenian tiara adorned with a large eight-pointed star without eagles. Letter A in l. field. Rev.: Elephant to l. with trunk down. Square legend CW, above to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to r. downward ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; below to left upside down ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ; to r. upward ΘΕΟΥ. Bed 143, $\text{\textsterling}19$, 4.25 g, Ex Donabedian coll. -VF/F+	\$350
39. Five bronzes, Tyche reverse. Bed 92 (VG+, 21mm, 8.13g; VG, 21mm, 7.04g; -F, 21mm, 6.81g; VG+, 22mm, 6.98g; F, 18mm, 4.81g), 5 \textsterling	\$100	57. Tigranes as before. Rev. Nike advancing l. holding crown in l. hand and r. arm extending downward. Legend similar to the preceeding. Bed 145, $\text{\textsterling}17$, 4.83 g, Ex Donabedian coll. VG	\$125
40. Five bronzes, Tyche reverse. Bed 92 (-F/F, 19mm, 4.81g; VG 19mm, 4.46g; -F, 19mm, 3.21g; -F, 19mm, 3.57g), Bed 95 (G, 20mm, 4.81g), 5 \textsterling	\$100	Tigranes IV (8-5 B.C.), copper coins	
41. Vahagn. Bed 100, $\text{\textsterling}17$, 5.36g, F+	\$75	58. Head of heavily bearded Tigranes r. The tiara has five points and is surrounded with dotted pearls. A large star adorns the tiara. Rev.: Elephant walking l. with trunk up. Above ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ; to r. below. ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ. Bed 150, $\text{\textsterling}17$, 4.19 g, F	\$200
42. Three bronzes with Vahagn reverse. Bed 99 (VG+, 18mm, 3.77g), Bed 100 (-F, 20mm, 4.50g), Bed 102 (-F, 16 mm, 3.72g), 3 \textsterling	\$75	59. Elephant's head to l. with trunk up. walking l. with trunk up. Bed 152, $\text{\textsterling}13$, 3.13 g. Ex Donabedian coll. G+	\$150
43. Cornucopiae. Bed 105, $\text{\textsterling}14$, 3.20g, F/ -VF	\$75	60. Elephahnt's head as before. Bed 152, $\text{\textsterling}14$, 1.52 g, Ex Donabedian coll. VG/F	\$150
44. Cornucopiae. Bed 106, $\text{\textsterling}15$, 2.69g, below in exergue ΔΗ. F	\$55		
45. Five bronzes with Cornucopiae reverse. Bed 104 (-F, 16mm, 3.59g; VG+, 16mm, 2.52g), Bed 105 (VF+, 16mm, 3.59; F, 13mm, 2.32g), Bed 106 (F/+F, 15 mm, 2.29 g, in exergue ΔΗ), 5 \textsterling	\$125		
46. Rev.: Head of wheat. Bed 107, $\text{\textsterling}13$, 2.30g, F/F+	\$50		
47. Four bronzes with Head of wheat reverse. Bed 107 (F, 13mm, 2.86g, letters T/A; VG, 12mm,			

61. Heavily bearded Tigranes r. Rev: Nude Heracles (*Vahagn*) standing l. Right hand holding a long spear and l. hand a lion's skin. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ; to l. downward ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ. Bed 154, AE19, 5.28 g, Ex Donabedian coll. G \$100

Artavasdes III (5-2 B.C.), copper coins

62. Obv.: Head of Artavasdes r., wearing five-pointed Armenian tiara adorned with a large star. Rev.: An eagle turned l. and perched on top of a mountain. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; to l. downward ΑΠΤΑ. Donabedian HAR X, Abgarians ANJ XVI, AE19, 5.73 g, Ex Donabedian coll., G \$250

Related copper coins

63. Miscellaneous ancient copper coins (17). Includes coins of Tigranes II (8 pieces), Tigranes III (4), Tigranes IV (2), Tigranes IV and Erato (1), Artavasdes III (2). Some attributions not certain because of coin condition. 15 out of 17 Ex Donabedian coll. Mostly in poor condition. 17 AE \$200

COMMAGENE

64. Antiochus IV (A.D. 38-72). Obv.: Head of Antiochus r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΕΠΙ. Rev.: Scorpion within laurel wreath. ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Type BMC p. 106. No. 1, AE29, 14.16 g. Dark green patina. VF+/VF \$225

65. As above, AE27, 12.17 g. VF \$145

66. As above, AE27, 13.32 g. VF \$135

67. Epiphanes and Callinicus (A.D. 72). Obv.: Both princes wearing chlamys, riding l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΥΙΟΙ]. Rev.: Capricorn r., above a star, beneath an anchor. ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ, within laurel wreath. RPC 3861, AE19, 7.03 g. Dark green patina. F+ \$145

ROMAN COINS RELATING TO ARMENIA

68. Nero (A.D. 56-58). Obv.: Head r. NERO. CLAVD. DIVI. CLAVD. F. CAESAR. AVG. GERMANI. Rev.: Victory walking r., holds palm and wreath. ARMINIAC. Bed 21, RIC 38, AR13, 1.22 g. VG+ \$45

69. Marcus Aurelius, denarius (A.D. 161-180). Obv.: Head r. laur. ANTONINVS AVG ARMINIACVS. Rev.: Armenia std. l. in mournful attitude; before her, vexillum and shield; l. hand rests on bow. ARMEN. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. II. COS. III. Bed 403, RIC 79, C 7, AR18, 3.34 g. VF+/VF \$195

70. Aurelius denarius, Obv.: Head r. bare. ANTONINVS AVG ARMINIACVS. Rev.: Armenia std. as above. ARMEN. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. II. COS. III. Bed 407V, AR18, 3.43 g., RIC 87V. VF+-EF \$350

'ABBASID COIN INSCRIBED ARMINIYAH

71. Al Mahdi (158 A.H./A.D. 775-785). 'Abbasid dirham. Religious inscription on both sides. The

inscription includes in cufic Arminiyah and the date A.H. 161. AR24, 2.94 g. BMC I-89. VF \$125

CILICIAN ARMENIAN COINS Levon I (1198-1219), silver coins

72. Double tram. Obv.: King seated on throne ornamented with lions, wearing crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross with his r. hand and fleur-de-lis in his l. hand. His feet rest on a foot stool. +ԵՒՐՈՒ ԹԳՐ ԱՄԵՆԱՅՆ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Lion crowned, turned l., holding a cross with two bars. Cinquefoil to l. of lion. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՄԲԻ ԱՍՈՒՇՈՑ. Bed 23, AR28, 5.38 g, F+ \$750

73. Double tram. No field marks. Bed 24, AR26, 5.60 g, VF+ \$1250

74. Double tram. Cinquefoil to l. of lion and " above lion. Bed 25, AR27, 5.41 g, VF \$1000

75. Double tram. Cinquefoil to l. of lion and dot over and under lion. Bed 27, AR26, 5.46g, VF+ \$1250

76. Half double tram. Obv.: king seated on throne ornamented with lions, wearing crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross with his r. hand and fleur-de-lis in his l. hand. His feet rest on a foot stool. +ԵՒՐՈՒ ԹԱԳԱՅՈՒՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Lion crowned, turned l., holding a cross with two bars. Letter h to l. of lion, a dot above lion and three dots l. of lion's head. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՄԲԻ ԱՍՈՒՇՈՑ. Bed 49, AR22, 2.68 g, VF \$150

77. Half double tram. Obv.: As before. Rev.: Lion crowned, turned l., holding cross with two bars. Letter h to l. of lion, a dot above lion and three dots l. of lion's head. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՄԲԻ ԱՍՈՒՇՈՑ. Bed 54, AR22, 2.76 g, VF+ \$200

78. Half tram. Obv.: King seated on throne ornamented with lions, wearing crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross with his r. hand and fleur-de-lis in his l. hand. His feet rest on a foot stool. +ԵՒՐՈՒ ԹԱԳԱՅՈՒՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Long cross between two lions rampant regardant. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՄԲԻ ԱՍՈՒՇՈՑ. Bed 71, AR17, 1.35 g, VF \$200

79. Half tram. Obv.: As before. +ԵՒՐՈՒ ԹԱԳԱՅՈՒՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՄԲԻ ԱՍՈՒՇՈՑ. Bed 75V, AR19, 1.45g, VF \$300

80. Coronation tram. Obv.: Christ or the Virgin standing l. and facing. King kneeling to l. with a crown on his head. A dove descending from above. Letters 8 and reversed 6 in obverse field. +ԵՒՐՈՒ ԹԱԳԱՅՈՒՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ Ե. Rev.: Long cross between two lions rampant regardant. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՄԲԻ ԱՍ. Bed 84V, AR23.5, 2.85 g, EF \$100

81. Coronation tram. Obv.: As before. A hand with two fingers descending from above. +ԵՒՐՈՒ

թԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐ- ԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՆ. Bed 96V, AR22, 2.95 g, VF+ \$75	94. Three trams, -VF (Bed 171b), -VF (Bed 549), -VF (Bed 590), 3 trams \$80
82. Coronation tram. Obv.: As before. A ray with three fingers descending from above and pointed toward king. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏ- Ն. Bed 104, AR21.5, 2.98 g, -VF/VF \$50	95. Four trams, F+ (Bed 435a), F (Bed 579V), F+ (Bed 616V), F+ (Bed 628), 4 trams \$55
83. Coronation tram. Obv.: As before. A ray with three fingers descending from above. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏ. Bed 110, AR22, 2.93 g, VF \$38	96. Six trams, F+ (Bed 505V), -F/F+ (Bed 579V), F+ (Bed 600), -F/VF (Bed 615aV), F+ (Bed 634), F+ (Bed 647V), 6 trams \$80
84. Coronation tram. Obv.: As before. A ray with three fingers descending from above. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏ I. Bed 110V, AR24, 2.86 g, -VF \$35	Levon I (1198-1219), copper coins
85. Coronation tram. Obv.: As before. A dove descending from above. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏ. Bed 111, AR22, 2.93 g, VF/ VF \$33	97. Tank. Obv.: Bearded leonine head of king facing, wearing crown with six dots. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Patriarchal cross with two stars in field. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱՆ Ի ՄԻԱ, Bed 706, AE28, 7.13 g, F/-VF \$50
86. Coronation tram. Obv.: As before. Three rays descending from above. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՆ. Bed 119V, AR23, 2.98 g, VF \$30	98. Tank. Obv.: As before but the crown has five dots and one curl. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱՆ Ի ՄԻԱ, Bed 718, AE28, 7.31 g, -VF \$60
87. Coronation tram. Obv.: As before. A ray descending from above. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏ. Bed 122, AR23, 2.83 g, F+/VG+ \$25	99. Tank. Obv.: As before but the crown has five dots. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱՆ Ի ՄԻԱ, Bed 733, AE28, 5.29 g, VF \$75
88. Tram. Obv.: King seated on throne ornamented with lions, wearing crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross with his r. hand and fleur-de-lis in his l. hand. His feet rest on a foot stool. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ԱՄԵՆ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Long cross between two lions rampant regardant. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏԻՇՈՑ. Bed 129, AR21.5, 2.85 g, VF+ \$75	100. Tank. Obv.: As before but the crown has six dots. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱՆ Ի ՄԻԱ, Bed 747, AE30, 7.61 g, F/F+ \$35
89. Tram. Obv.: As before. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏԻՇՈՑ. Bed 233, AR22, 2.92 g, EF+ \$150	101. Tank. Obv.: As before but the crown has six dots. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱՆ Ի ՄԻԱ, Bed 764, AE28, 6.56 g, F \$25
90. Tram. Obv.: As before. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՆ. Bed 237, AR23, 2.95 g, VF+ \$50	102. Tank. Obv.: As before but the crown has six dots and one curl. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱՆ Ի ՄԻԱ, Bed 767, AE28, 6.93 g, -VF \$50
91. Tram. Obv.: As before. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՆ. Bed 241, AR22, 2.95 g, VF \$40	103. Tank struck in Ayas. Obv.: As before but the crown has seven dots. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱՆ ԱՄԻԱ, Bed 757V, AE29.5, 7.56 g, F \$40
92. Tram. Obv.: As before. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՆ. Bed 560, AR23, 2.91 g, EF \$150	Hetoum I (1226-1270), silver coins
93. Tram. Obv.: As before but he holds a cross with his left hand and fleur-de-lis in his right hand. His feet rest on a foot stool. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ. ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Long cross between two lions rampant regardant. +ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐԲՆ ԱՅՈՆ. Bed 669, AR22, 2.89 g, F+ \$75	104. Bilingual tram. Hetoum-Kaikhusrew. Obv.: King on horseback r., holding scepter with r. hand. Cross in l. field above the horse. Crescent in r. field above horse, star in r. field below horse, cross in l. field above horse. +ԼԵՒՈՆԻ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Arabic inscription in four lines, A.H. 637, Bed 794, AR24, 2.74 g, VF+ \$200
	105. Bilingual tram. Hetoum-Kaikhusrew. Obv.: As before. Cross in l. field above the horse. Cross in l. field above horse. +ԼԵՒՈՆԻ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Arabic inscription in four lines, A.H. 639, Bed 808, AR24, 2.90 g, F+ \$95

- 106. Bilingual tram.** Hetoum-Kaikhusrew. Obv.: As before. Cross in l. field above the horse. Crescent in r. field above horse, star in r. field below horse, cross in l. field above horse. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅՈՆ. Rev.: Arabic inscription in four lines, A.H. 640, Bed 814, AR23, 2.95 g, EF \$250
- 107. Bilingual tram.** Hetoum-Kaikhusrew. Obv.: As before. Cross in l. field above the horse. Crescent in r. field above horse, dot in r. field below horse, cross in l. field above horse. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅՈՆ. Rev.: Arabic inscription in four lines, A.H. 641, Bed 819, AR26, 2.88 g, VF \$125
- 108. Hetoum-Zabel Tram.** Obv.: On the l. queen to r., facing; on the r. Hetoum to l., facing. Both crowned, wearing royal vestments and holding a long cross which has a star at the lower part. +ԿԱՐՈՂԴՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԱՅԻ ԱՅ Ե. Rev.: Lion to r., crowned and holding a cross with l. paw. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅՈՆ. Bed 845, AR21, 2.81 g, -EF \$100
- 109. Hetoum-Zabel Tram.** Obv.: As before but the cross has a dot instead of star. Rev.: As before. Bed 897, AR20, 2.88 g, VF+ \$100
- 110. Hetoum-Zabel Tram.** Obv.: As before. Rev.: As before but the lion is walking and there is a cross behind him. Bed 945, AR21, 2.59 g, VF+-EF \$75
- 111. Hetoum-Zabel Tram.** Obv.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂԴՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԱՅ Ե. Rev.: Lion to r., crowned and there is a cross behind him. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅ. Bed 1043v, AR21, 2.73 g, -VF/VF \$50
- 112. Three Hetoum-Zabel Tram.** VF+ (Bed 857), VF+ (Bed 988), VF+ (Bed 922a), 3 trms \$100
- 113. Three Hetoum-Zabel Tram.** VF (Bed 863), -VF (Bed 922V), VF (Bed 1006V), 3 trms \$85
- 114. Hetoum-Zabel half Tram.** Obv.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂԴՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԱՅ Ե. Rev.: As before. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅ. Bed 1275V, AR16, 1.22 g, F/F+ \$90
- 115. Hetoum-Zabel half Tram.** Obv.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՂԴՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԱՅ. Rev.: As before. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ. Bed 1287, AR16, 1.52 g, VF+ \$375
- Hetoum I (1226-1270), copper coins**
- 116. Tank.** Obv.: King seated on throne adorned with lions. He holds the globus cruciger in his l. hand and in his r. a fleur-de-lis extending over his r. shoulder. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅՈՆ. Rev.: Potent cross with four lines in four quadrants. +ՇԽԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՍԻՒ. Bed 1296, AE29, 7.73g, VF+\$75
- 117. Tank.** Rev.: As before. +ՇԽԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՍԻՒ. Bed 1301, AE29, 7.37gm, VF+\$75
- 118. Tank.** Obv.: As before but king's throne has two legs on each side. Bed 1341, AE30, 5.89 g, F+/VF \$50
- 119. Tank.** Obv.: King seated as before, the throne has one leg on each side and a star in l. field. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅ. Rev.: Cross with four stars in four quadrants. +ՇԽԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՍԻՒ. Bed 1362, AE30, 6.81 g, -VF \$50
- 120. Tank struck in Ayas.** Obv.: King seated as before but the throne has two legs on each side. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅՈՆ. Rev.: Cross with four stars in four quadrants. +ՇԽԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՍԻՒ. Bed 1304V, AE28, 8.40 g, F+ \$60
- 121. Equestrian kardez.** Obv.: King on horseback to r. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅ. Rev.: Cross with four stars in four quadrants. +ՇԽԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՍԻՒ. Bed 1372, AE24, 3.81 g, F+ \$40
- 122. Equestrian kardez.** Obv.: As before. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅ. Rev.: As before but the cross has short lines in four quadrants. Bed 1374, AE22, 3.12 g, -F/VF \$35
- 123. Kardez, king seated.** Obv.: King seated on a throne adorned with lions. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅ. Rev.: Potent cross with four stars in four quadrants. +ՇԽԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՍԻՒ. Similar to Bed 1393V, AE22, 4.11 g, F+ \$30
- 124. Kardez, king seated.** Obv.: King seated on a wide bench with two legs on each side. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅՈՆ. Rev.: Potent cross with a moon in 1st and lines in 2nd, 3rd and 4th quadrants. +ՇԽԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՍԻՒ. Bed 1394, AE23, 3.94 g, -VF \$30
- 125. Kardez, king seated.** Obv.: King seated as before. Rev.: Potent cross as before. +ՇԽԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՍԻՒ. Bed 1396, AE24, 4.41 g, VF \$35
- Levon II (1270-1289), silver coins**
- 126. Tram.** Obv.: King on horseback to r., holding reins with l. hand, and with r. a royal staff extending over his r. shoulder. Field mark l. of king's staff and T. r. of king's head. +ԵԵՒՆ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐՈՒ ԱՄԵՆԱՑՆ ՀԱՅ. Rev.: Crowned lion to l., walking, behind him is a cross with two arms. +ՇԽԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՍԻՒ. Bed 1455, AR22, 2.51 g, F \$30
- 127. Tram.** Obv.: King on horseback to r. as before. Field mark T. r. of king's head. +ԵԵՒՆ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐՈՒ ԱՄԵՆԱՑՆ Հ. Rev.: As before. Bed 1477V, AR22, 2.78 g, -VF \$50
- 128. Tram.** Obv.: King on horseback to r., holding reins with l. hand, and with r. a cross extending over his r. shoulder. +ԵԵՒՆ ԹԱԳԱԽԵՐ ՀԱՅՈՆ. Rev.: Crowned lion to r., with l. paw holding a cross with

one arm. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի ՄԻՈ. Bed 1496V, AR21.5, 2.42 g, VF+ \$70

129. Tram. Obv.: As before. Field marks, o r. of king's head a crescent, to l. of royal staff a star, below horse cross-shaped field mark. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: Crowned lion to r., standing, behind him is a cross with one arm. Legend as before. Bed 1510, AR21, 2.53 g, Ex Donabedian coll., -VF \$55

130. Three (3) Trams. Bed 1493 (F+, pierced), 1494 (-F), 1498V (VG-/VF) Ayas mint, Ex Donabedian coll. 3 trams \$60

131. Half Tram without legend struck with tram die. Obv.: King on horseback as before. Rev.: Crowned lion to r., standing, behind him is a cross with one arm. Bed 1532, AR16, 1.43 g, F+ \$100

132. Half Tram without legend struck with tram die. Obv.: King on horseback as before. Rev.: Crowned lion to l., walking, behind him is a cross with two bars. Bed 1524, AR16, 1.26 g, F- \$80

Levon II (1270-1289), copper coins

133. Kardez. Obv.: Lion walking r. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: Cross. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ Ի Bed 1574V, AE23, 3.05 g, F \$50

134. Kardez. Obv.: Lion walking l. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: Cross. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի Bed 1542V, AE26m, 4.56 g, F+/F \$50

Hetoum II (1288-1305), billon

135. Billon. Obv.: King's head facing. +ՀԵՇԹՈՒՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ. Rev.: Potent cross. +ԱՄԵՐԱՅԻՆ ՀԱՅՈ. Bed 1580, AR15, 0.6 g, VF+ \$125

Hetoum II (1288-1305), copper coins

136. Kardez, head. Obv.: Crowned head of king facing. +ՀԵՇԹՈՒՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: Long ornate cross with two bars. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՍԻ. Bed 1593, AE27, 3.24 g, -VF/VF+ \$50

137. Kardez, king seated. Obv.: King seated in oriental fashion. Left hand raised and r. hand holding mace which extends over r. shoulder. +ՀԵՇԹՈՒՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ. Rev.: Cross with dots in four corners. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻ. Bed 1634, AE23, 3.23 g, -VF \$30

138. Kardez, king seated. Obv.: As before. +ՀԵՇԹՈՒՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ. Rev.: As before. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻ Ս. Bed 1634V, AE21, 2.82 g, F+ \$30

139. Three coppers, Kardez, king seated. F (Bed 1594), F+ (Bed 1623), F+ (Bed 1647V), 3 AE \$60

Smpad (1296-1298), silver coin

140. Tram. Obv.: King seated on a throne holding cross in his r. hand, mace in l. hand, extending over over shoulder. +ԱՄՓԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: A

long cross between two lions rampant regardant. +ԿԱՐՈՌՈՒԹԲԱՆ ԱՍԾՈՒԾՈ. Bed 1663V, AR23, 2.80 g, -F \$125

141. Tram. Obv.: As before. +ԱՄՓԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ . Rev.: As before. +ԿԱՐՈՌՈՒԹԲԱՆ ԱՍԾՈ. Bed 1661, AR21, 2.59 g. Ex Donabedian coll. F \$200

Smpad (1296-1298), copper coins

142. Kardez. Obv.: King on horseback walking r. He holds reins with l. hand, extending over his r. shoulder. +ԱՄՓԱՍ ԹԱԳԱՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: A cross with four lilies in four quarters. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻ ՍԻ. Bed 1702, AE18, 2.04 g, F \$25

143. Kardez. Obv.: As before. +ԱՄՓԱՍ ԹԱԳԱՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: As before. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻ Ի. Bed 1715A, AE20, 1.89 g, F+ \$25

Gosdantin I (1298-1299), copper coins

144. Kardez. Obv.: King standing and facing, wearing crown and royal vestments. He holds an uplifted cross in his l. hand and a sword in his r. +ԿՈՍՏԱՆԴԻԱՆՈՆ ԹԱԿ. Rev.: Ornate cross with. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՍԻՒ Է. Bed 1732, AE20, 3.26 g, Ex Donabedian coll. F \$130

145. Kardez. As before. Bed 1732, AE21, 2.25 g, Ex Donabedian coll. F+

146. Kardez. As before. Bed 1732, AE21, 2.18 g, Ex Donabedian coll. -F/F \$90

147. Kardez. Obv.: As before. +ԿՈՍՏԱՆԴԻԱՆՈՆ ԹԱԿՈ. Rev.: Ornate cross with dots. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՍԻՒ Է. Bed 1733, AE23, 1.76g, -F \$65

Levon III (1296-1298), silver coins

148. Takvorin. Obv.: King on horseback to r. holding reins with l. hand, and with his r., a cross which extends over his shoulder. Field marks to l. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: Lion walking r. and facing r. Cross with single bar behind him. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՍԻՒ Է. Bed 1734, AR21, 2.64g, VF \$55

149. Takvorin. Rev. As before. +ՉԻՒԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԻՆ ՍԻՒ Է. Bed 1758, AR20.5, 2.62 g, VF+ \$60

150. Three (3) takvorins. VF (Bed 1739), FV+ (Bed 1746, pierced), VF (Bed 1758), 3 coins \$100

151. Three (3) takvorins. -VF (Bed 1734), F- (Bed 1779), F+/F (Bed 1784), 3 coins \$100

XXX. Fifty (50) takvorins. Grades F+ to VF+, avg. grade VF. 50 coins \$1250

Levon III (1296-1298), copper coins

152. Kardez. Obv.: King seated on a bench-like throne, holding cross in r. hand and staff in l., extending over left shoulder. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՐ ՀԱՅՈ.

Rev.: Cross with lines in four quarters. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ. Bed 1813, AE21, 2.78 g, F+ \$35

153. Kardez. Obv.: As before. Rev.: As before. Bed 1814, AE21, 3.11 g, F+ \$30

154. Kardez. King's name on both sides. Obv.: As before. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՄ. Rev.: As before. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՄ. Bd 1839, AE20, 2.46 g, F \$25

Oshin (1296-1298), silver coins

155. Coronation tram. Obv.: King seated on a throne ornamented with lions, wearing crown and royal vestments. He holds a cross with his r. hand and fleur-de-lis with his l. His feet rest on a footstool. Above the fleur-de-lis is a hand with two fingers extended. +ԱԽՉԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ Է. Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. +ԿԱՐՈՂՆՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՅԻ. Bed 1843, AR22, 2.86 g, Ex Kapamadjian coll., -EF \$300

156. Coronation tram. Obv.: King seated as before but above the fleur-de-lis is an angel instead of a hand with two fingers. +ԱԽՉԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. +ԿԱՐՈՂՆՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՅԻ. Bed 1843, AR22, 2.82 g, Ex Donabedian coll., -VF \$300

157. Takvorin. Obv.: King on horseback to r. holding reins with l. hand, and with his r., a mace which extends over his shoulder. Field marks. +ԱԽՉԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Lion walking r. and facing l. Cross with single bar behind him. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ. Bed 1865, AR21, 2.28 g, F \$25

158. Takvorin. Obv.: As before. +ԱԽՉԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: As before. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ. Bed 1886, AR21, 2.34 g, VF \$50

159. Takvorin overstruck in Arabic in the name of Mamluk Sultan, Nasir al-Din Muhammed. Undertype, Obv.: king on horseback riding r. Rev.: Lion walking r. and facing r. Bed 1946, AR20, 2.37 g, Ex Donabedian coll., F \$60

160. Takvorin as before. Bed 1946, AR21, 2.42 g, Ex Donabedian coll., F \$60

Oshin (1296-1298), copper coins

161. Pogh. Obv.: King seated on a bench-like throne, holding cross in r. hand and fleur-de-lis in l. +ԱԽՉԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ Հ. Rev.: Ornamental cross. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ. Bed 1941V, AE17, 1.03 g, F+ \$30

Levon IV (1320-1342), silver coins

162. Takvorin. Obv.: King on horseback to r., holding the reins with his l. hand, and with his r. hand a cross extending over his shoulder. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Field marks Վ/Մ. Rev.: Lion walking to r. and facing r. A cross with single bar

behind him. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ. Bed 1951, AR19, 2.52 g, F \$40

163. Takvorin. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Field marks Ժ/Մ. Rev.: As before. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ս. Bed 1954, AR21, 2.19 gm, F \$40

164. Four (4) Takvorins. Similar to the preceding. Bed 1953 (-F), 1958 (F), 1986 (-F), 1975 (-F), (VG/-VF). 4 takvorins \$50

165. Eight (8) Takvorins. Similar to the preceding. Bed 1957S (VG+), 1965 (F), 1968 (F), 1970 (-F), 1976 (-F), 1978 (F), 1986 (-F), 1991 (-F). 8 takv. \$90

166. Takvorin as before but overstruck in Arabic. Bed 2028, AR20, 2.37 g, VG+ \$15

167. Takvorin as before but overstruck in Arabic. Bed 2027, AR21, 2.08 g, pierced, F+ \$10

168. Takvorin lion turned left. Obv.: As before. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Field marks Թ. Rev.: Lion walking to l. and facing l. A cross with single bar behind him. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի. Bed 1994, AR19, 2.28 g, Ex Donabedian coll. VG+ \$150

Levon IV (1320-1342), copper coins

169. Large pogh. Obv.: King seated on an unusual throne. He is holding in his r. hand a staff, extending over his shoulder, cross in his l. hand. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Ornate cross. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ. Bed 2000V, AE21, 2.32 g, Ex Donabedian coll., -VF \$90

170. Large pogh. As before. Bed 2000V, AE23, 2.37 g, Ex Donabedian coll., F+ \$60

171. Large pogh. As before. Bed 2001, AE20, 2.56 g, Ex Donabedian coll., -VF/F \$75

172. Large pogh. As before. Bed 2001, AE20, 2.52 g, Ex Donabedian coll., -F \$40

173. pogh. Obv.: King seated on a bench-like throne. He is holding in his r. cross, and fleur-de-lis in his l. hand. +ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒԻՐ Հ. Rev.: Cross. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ. Bed 2010S, AE16, 1.55 g, -F \$40

Guy (1342-1344), silver coins

174. Takvorin. Obv.: King on horseback to r., holding reins with his l. hand, and with his r. hand a cross extending over his shoulder. Field mark circle (o) in l. and r. fields. +ԳԻ ԹԱԳԱՆԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Lion walking r. and facing r. Behind him a cross with single bare. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ ՍԻՒ. Bed 2034, AR21, 2.1 g, -VF \$100

175. Takvorin. Rev.: As before. +ՕՒՆԵԼԻ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ս. Bed 2036, AR20, 2.16 g, F+ \$75

Gosdantin III (1344-1363), silver coins

176. Takvorin struck in Tarsus. Obv.: King on horseback to r. and facing, holding reins with his l.

hand, and with his r. hand a mace extending over his shoulder. Field mark circle (o) in left field. +ԿՈՍՏԸՆԴԻՆ ԹԱԳՄ. Rev.: Lion walking r. and facing r. Behind him a cross with single bare. +ՉԻՆԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱ ՏԱՐ. Bed 2044, AR20, 2.38 g, Ex Donabedian coll., -VF/F \$150

177. **Takvorin** struck in Sis. Obv.: As before. +ԿՈՍՏԸՆԴԻՆ ԹԱԳԻ. Rev.: As before. +ՉԻՆԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱ ՄԻ. Bed 2059V, AR19, 2.18 g, VF+/VF \$100

178. **Takvorin** struck in Sis. Obv.: As before. +ԿՈՍՏԸՆԴԻՆ ԹԱԳԻ. Rev.: As before. +ՉԻՆԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱ ՄԻ. Bed 2066V, AR20, 2.08 g, F+ \$50

Gosdantin III (1344-1363), copper coins

179. Pogh struck in Sis. Obv.: King seated on a bench-like throne, holding cross in r. hand, and in his l. a staff which extends over his shoulder. +ԿՈՍՏԸՆԴԻՆ ԹԱԳԻ. Rev.: Cross. +ՉԻՆԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱ ՄԻ. Bed 2123S, AE17, 1.03 g, -F/F \$75

Levon the Usurper (1363-1365), silvers

180. **Takvorin**. Obv.: king on horseback r., holding reins with his l. hand, and with his r. hand a cross extending over his shoulder. Field mark circle (o) in l. field. +ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԿԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: Lion walking to r. and facing r. A cross behind him. +ՉԻՆԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱ Ի ՄԻ. Bed 2141V, AR21, 2.30 g, F \$50

181. **Takvorin**. Obv.: As before. Dots to r. of king's head, below the mace, and below the cross. +ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԿԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: As before. Dot to r. of the cross. +ՉԻՆԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱ Ի ՄԻ. Bed 2146, AR21, 2.19 g, F+ \$80

182. **Takvorin**. Obv.: As before. Dots to r. of king's head, below the mace, and below the horse. +ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԿԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: As before. Dot to left of the cross. +ՉԻՆԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱ Ի ՄԻ. Bed 2153V, AR20, 1.82 g, Ex Donabedian coll. -VF \$80

183. **Takvorin**. Obv.: As before. +ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԿԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: As before. Dot to left of the cross. +ՉԻՆԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱ ՄԻ. Bed 2157, AR21, 1.78 g, l. F+ \$80

184. Three (3) **Takovins**. Bed 2142V (F), 2 coins Bed 2151 (F), Ex Donabedian coll., 3 AR \$125

185. **Takvorin** with king's name on both sides. Obv.: As before. Circle (o) below the mace, and below the horse. +ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԿԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Rev.: Lion walking to r. with hairy mane and legs. A cross behind him. +ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԿԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Bed 2163V, AR20, 2.08 g, Ex Donabedian coll. VF \$100

Gosdantin IV (1365-1373), silver coin

186. **Takvorin**. Obv.: king on horseback r., holding reins with his l. hand, and with his r. hand a cross extending over his shoulder. Field marks. +ԿՈՍՏԸՆԴԻՆ ԹԱԳԻ ՀՈՅ. Rev.: Lion walking to r. and facing r. A cross behind him. Field marks. +ՉԻՆԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔԱ Ի ՄԻ. HAR 548/574, AR20, 1.70 g, F+ \$20

187. **Takvorin**. Bed 2190, AR21, 2.18 g, F+ \$20

188. **Takvorin**. Bed 2215V, AR20, 1.63 g, F+/F \$20

Levon V (1374-1375), silver coins

189. **Billon**. Obv.: King's head facing. +ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԻ. Rev.: Potent cross. +ԱԽՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Bed 2237, AR14, 0.46 g, -VF/VF \$200

190. **Billon**. Obv.: King's head facing. +ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԿԻՐ. Rev.: Potent cross. +ԿԱՐՈՂՆԹԲԱՆ Ա.8. Bed 2238 (cited in Bed. CCA), AR14, 0.68 g, Ex Donabedian coll. F \$150

Levon V (1374-1375), copper coins

191. **Pogh**. Obv.: Lion of Cyprus walking r. +ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԿԻՐ. Rev.: Cross. +ԱՄԵՆԱՑՈՅ ՀԱՅՈ. Bed 2243, AE16, 0.70 g, -F \$35

192. **Pogh**. As before. AE16, 0.78 g. VG+ \$25

Raymond Roupen of Antioch (1201-1222), nephew of king Levon I, silver coins

193. **Billon**, Obv.: Helmeted bust l. Star in r. field and crescent in l. field. +RVPINVS. Rev.: Cross, crescent in 1st quarter. +AMTIOSHIA. Schlumberger Pl. III, No. 9, Metcalf Pl. 13, No. 327. AR18, 0.79 g, -VF \$50

194. **Billon**. Similar to the preceding. AR18, 0.71 g, F/VF \$50

195. Three (3) **billions**. Similar to the preceding. F, F/F+, F, 3 billions \$100

USSR Commemorative Coins

196. **Armenian earthquake** coin, 3 rubles cupronickel, prooflike, 1989, display case \$15

197. **Matenadaran of Yerevan**, 5 rubles cupronickel, prooflike, 1990.

- a. With government mint display package \$25
- b. With mint plastic envelope (sealed) \$22

198. One thousand year Christianity In Russia, 3 cupro-nickel 5 ruble coins, 1988, prooflike, display case \$75

BANK NOTES

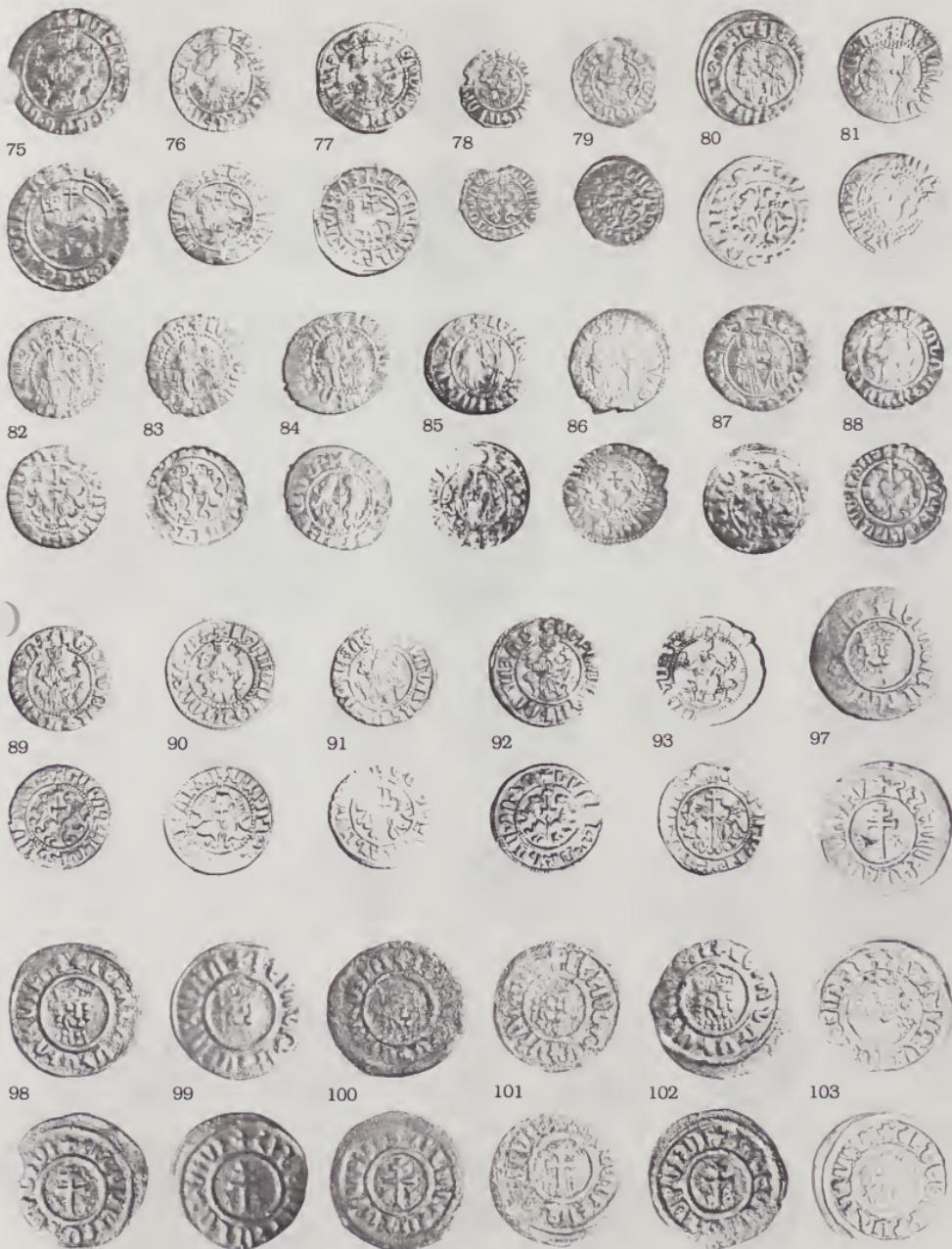
Republic of Armenia (1918-1920)

199. Republic of Armenia (1919), 10 rubles, BNA II.16.a, Pick S660, VF+ \$24



Plate II











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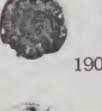
187



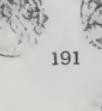
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200. Republic of Armenia (1919), 10 rubles, BNA III.16.c, Pick S660, EF to VF	\$25	USSR Notes, values are also printed in Armenian
201. Republic of Armenia (1919), 10 rubles, BNA III.16.c, Pick S660, VF	\$22	219. 3 rubles, 1961, green-violet, P223, VF
202. Republic of Armenia (1919), 10 rubles, BNA III.16.d, Pick S660, errorЕНАГО, VF	\$30	220. Same, F
203. Republic of Armenia (1919), 100 rubles, BNA III.19.b, Pick S663, VF	\$30	221. 20 Kopeks, 1971 or 1962
204. Republic of Armenia (1919), 100 rubles, BNA III.27.b, Pick S667, VF	\$27	Transcaspian Provisional Government denomination on reverse printed in Armenian
205. Republic of Armenia (1919), 250 rubles, BNA III.28.a, Pick S669, VF to F	\$20	222. 5 rubles, Pick S1141, VF
206. Republic of Armenia (1919), 1000 rubles, BNA III.30.a, Pick S672d, EF	\$33	BANK NOTES AND COINS Republic of Armenia (1993)
207. Republic of Armenia (1919), 1000 rubles, BNA III.30.d, Pick S672, VF	\$20	223. Includes 10, 25, 50, 100, 200 drams, bank notes, UNC, 5 pieces
208. Republic of Armenia (1920), 250 rubles, BNA III.34.b, Pick S672d, AU	\$50	224. Includes 500 drams, bank note, UNC
209. 50 ruble note. Obv.: brown allegorical dragons on the r. and l. Rev.: value denomination. 125x80 mm. In Armenian, French, and Russian. Watermarked, BNA III.36, Pick S675, UNC	\$20	225. Includes 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500 drams, bank notes, UNC, 6 pieces
210. 100 ruble note. Obv.: Green doves appear in the upper l. and the upper r. At the bottom is twin peaked Mt. Ararat. Rev.: Green eagle in the middle. Wtrmrkd, BNA III.37, Pick S676, UNC	\$25	226. Includes 10, 20, 50 Luma, and 1, 3, 5 dram coins, UNC, 6 pieces (postpaid)
211. 250 ruble note. Obv.: purple allegorical dragons on the top. Victory flanks the bank note on the l. and r. Rev.: purple colored maiden behind a spinning wheel; golden halo surrounds her hair. At the bottom are two dragons. Watermarked, BNA 38, Pick 677, UNC	\$30	227. Includes 10 dram coin, UNC (postpaid)
Erevan City Notes (1920)		228. Includes 10, 20, 50 Luma, and 1, 3, 5, 10 dram coins, UNC, 7 pieces (postpaid)
212. Erevan City, 1 ruble, the coat of arms of Erevan stamped on the reverse. BNA.VI.1.a. , hinge mark, UNC	\$60	POSTAGE STAMPS Armenia (1918-1923)
213. Erevan City, 10 rubles, the coat of arms of Erevan stamped on the reverse. BNA.VI.4.a. , hinge mark, UNC	\$60	229. 25 different assorted stamp packet
Socialist Soviet Republic of Armenia (1923)		230. 50 different assorted stamp packet
214. 5,000 r., BNA.XII.2.a, Pick S679, VF+	\$40	231. 100 different assorted stamp packet
215. 10,000 r., BNA.XII.3.b, Pick S680b, VF+	\$23	Cilicia (1914-1918)
216. 5,000,000 r., BNA.XII.9.b, PickS685b, F+	\$40	232. 10 different assorted stamp packet
217. 1 chervonet. Obv.: black coat of arms of SSR of Armenia, two peacocks. Rev.: Peasant ploughing with a team of oxen. Trees, Mt. Ararat, a house all in green. Wtrmrkd, BNA XII.10,U.R.PickS687, AU \$200		233. 25 different assorted stamp packet
218. 1 chervonet as above, BNA XII.10, U.R.Q., Pick S687, AU	\$200	234. 50 different assorted stamp packet
		235. 100 different assorted stamp packet
		Republic of Armenia (1992)
		236. AT&T, international telecommunication, each stamp
		237. One set of 3 stamps, Mt. Ararat and Armenian flag, includes 0.20, 2.00, 5.00 units
		238. Same as above, but one full sheet, contains 20 sets of each 3 denominations
		239. First day of cancellation (FDC), includes stamps listed above
		240. Same as above, but one full sheet, contains 15 sets of each 4 denominations
		241. First day of cancellation (FDC), includes 4 stamps listed above

242. Souvenir sheet, commemoration of the 175th anniversary of the birth of the famous Armenian artist Hovhannes Avazovsky, 7.00 units (post pd) \$5.75

Republic of Armenia (1993)

243. Culture issue (4 stamps), 0.40, 0.80, 3.60, 5.00 units (post paid) \$5.5

244. FDC, Culture issue (4 stamps), 0.40, 0.80, 3.60, 5.00 units, (post paid) \$8.25

245. David of Sassoun souvenir sheet, 12.00 units (post paid) \$9.5

246. Landscapes issue (5 stamps), 0.40, 0.80, 3.60, 5.00, 12.00 units (post paid) \$5.5

247. FDC, Landscapes issue (5 stamps), 0.40, 0.80, 3.60, 5.00, 12.00 units (post paid) \$8.25

248. Philatelic exhibition issue (1 stamp), no unit printed on stamp (post paid) \$2.25

249. FDC, Philatelic exhibition issue (1 stamp), no unit printed on stamp (post paid) \$6.75

250. Philatelic exhibition issue, Souvenir sheet (6 stamps), no unit printed on stamp (post paid) \$9.5

251. Definitive issue (3 stamps), 1.00, 3.00, 20.00 units (post paid) \$2.25

Republic of Mountainous Karabagh (1993)

252. Medium size booklet: 1 set of stamps, FDC, 1 perforated and 1 imperf souvenir sheet \$60

253. Full size booklet: 1 set of stamps, FDC, 1 perf and 1 imperf souvenir sht, 1 set sheetlet of 8 stamps \$150

254. 1 sheet set of stamps \$325

255. 1 perforated souvenir sheet (postpaid) \$10

256. 1 imperforated souvenir sheet (postpd) \$16

257. 1 set of sheetlet of 8 stamps \$70

Stamps Relating to Armenia and Armenians

258. St. Nerses Shnorhali stamps issued by Vatican, set of three \$6.5

259. St. Nerses Shnorhali stamps issued by Vatican but corner block of four for three sets \$32.5

260. Stamps of Soviet Armenia: One of each, M. Sarian, Erebouni, Lenin Square, Etchmiadzin, D. Anhaght, A. Khachadourian, Matenadaran, W. Saroyan \$10

261. Corner block of four: One of each Soviet Armenia stamps of M. Sarian, Erebouni, Lenin Square, Etchmiadzin, D. Anhaght, A. Khachadourian, Matenadaran, W. Saroyan \$60

262. W. Saroyan, USSR, full sheet of 50 stmps \$60

263. William Saroyan, USA-USSR, Balloon cover, Balloon Post Yerevan-Leninakan \$35

264. USSR, for Armenian earthquake victims, one full sheet, contains nine blocks of four (M) \$60

265. USSR, for Armenian earthquake victims, FDC, Moscow cancellation, consists of 3 envelopes \$8

266. Republic of Cyprus, Armenian earthquake stamp first day cover (FDC) \$5

267. Armenian Genocide Cachet-Cover (1990) Issued by Greater Detroit 75th Commemoration Committee (Proceeds to ARMNS), postpaid \$2.5

Medals and Key Chains

268. St. Vartan cathedral consecration silver medal with English inscription, 38 mm, 35.46 g, 1968 \$60

269. Same as above, inscription in Armenian \$60

270. Komitas centennial silver medal, 38 mm, 34.75 g, 1969 \$75

271. Komitas medal, 57 mm, 95 to 98 g, reverse 3 cranes and signature [1966] \$25

272. 75th anniversary of the Armenian Church in America, 44 mm, 52.87 g, 1973 \$100

273. Same as above but in bronze \$30

274. Muron (holy oil) blessing medal. Rev. Holy Etchmiadzin, 39 mm, 51 g., dated ԹՎԵԼ according to Armenian date (1418=1969) \$25

275. Armenia-Los Angeles commemorative medal, bronze, 62 mm, 69.3 g, 1977, Temple of Gami \$8

276. Part of same series, Etchmiadzin \$8

277. Part of same series, Zvartnots \$8

278. Part of same series, Yerevan's Armenian Memorial Monument for 1915 victims \$8

279. Part of same series, David of Sassoun \$8

280. Part of same series, Government House \$8

281. Set of six Armenia-Los Angeles medals \$45

282. 75th anniversary of AGBU, 2" diameter, 3/8" thick, 3.6 oz \$30

283. Nuarsag treaty medal, 150th anniversary, 1 5/8" diameter, solid silver, 30 g \$60

284. Same as above but in bronze, 1984 \$20

285. Fresno Numismatic Society 45th anniversary (1946-91) medal "honoring Fresno's Armenian heritage" and displaying David of Sassoon statue sculpted by Varaz. 22.12 g, 38 mm, gold plated copper. \$8

286. As above but in silver, 31.91 g, 38 mm \$38

BOOKS

Numismatic Books

- | | |
|--|-------|
| N1. BASMADJIAN, K. J. <i>Numismatique générale de l'Arménie - Հայկական ընդհանուր դրասականութիւն և Հայաստանի վերաբերեալ դրամներ</i> , Venice, 1936, 256 pp., 2 pls., soft covers | \$60 |
| N2. BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z. <i>Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia</i> , London, 1978, 81 pp., 8 pls., cl. | \$25 |
| N3. BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z., <i>Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia - Արտաշէսան հարստութեան դրամներ</i> , Vienna, 1983, 52+36 pp., 8 pls., cloth, text in Armenian | \$50 |
| N4. BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z., <i>Armenian Coins and Medals</i> , New York, 1971, 24 pp., illus, card cov. | \$2 |
| N5. BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z., <i>Coinage of Cilician Armenia</i> , New York, 1962, ANS NNM 147, 494 pp., 48 pls., card covers | \$70 |
| N6. BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z., <i>Coinage of Cilician Armenia - Կիլիկիան Հայաստանի դրամներ</i> , Vienna, 1963, 496 pp., 48 pls., 128 pp. text in Armenian, corpus and plates in English | \$50 |
| N7. BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z., <i>Eighteenth Century Armenian Medals Struck in Holland</i> , Venice, 1978, in Arm. with English summary | \$2 |
| N8. BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z., <i>Roman Coins and Medallions Relating to Armenian - Հայաստանի վերաբերեալ հռոմեական դրամներ և մետաղիներ</i> , Vienna, 1971, 212 pp., 38 pls., illus., card cov. | \$25 |
| N9. BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z., <i>Thirty Centuries of Armenian Metal Art</i> , New York, 1978, 24 pp., illus. \$2 | |
| N10. CRAWFORD, Michael H. <i>Roman Republican Coinage</i> , London, 1975, Vol. I 579 pp., Vol. II 328 pp., 62 tables, 80 pls., 5 line drawings, cloth | \$275 |
| N11. DASHIAN, J. <i>Coinage of Arsacids - Արշակոնց դրամներ</i> , Vienna, 1919, 1960, 2 vols. 381 pp., soft cover | \$30 |
| N12. DUNDUA G. F. <i>Numizmatika antichnoi Gruzii - Нумизматика античной Грузии</i> , Tbilisi, 1987, 185 pp., 27 pls., cloth | \$15 |
| N13. DURST, Sanford J. <i>Contemporary Gold Coins</i> , New York, 1975, 102 pp., cloth | \$5 |
| N14. FUNCK, W. <i>Munzen und Marken</i> , 1965, 20 pp., soft covers | \$2 |
| N15. Handes Amsorya, <i>Festschrift 1887-1987</i> , includes six articles (138 pages) on Armenian numismatics, in Armenian, French, English, 976 pp., soft covers | 130 |
| N16. Handes Amsorya, 1993, includes 3 articles (106 pp.) on Armenian numismatics by Kh. A. | |

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| Mousheghian, in Armenian, Russian, English, 272 pp., soft covers | 110 |
| N17. LANG, D. M. <i>Studies in the Numismatic History of Georgia in Transcaucasia</i>, New York, 1955, ANS NNM 130, 138 pp., xv pls. | \$25 |
| N18. LANGLOIS, VICTOR. <i>Numismatique de l'Arménie au moyen âge</i>, 1978 reprint, cl. | \$25 |
| N19. MOUSHEGHIAN, Kh. A. <i>The Monetary Circulation in Armenia from the Beginning to Tenth Century A.D.</i> - Դրամական շրանութիւնը Հայաստանում սկզբից մինչև Ժ.դր. Յ.Ք.Բ. (in Armenian), Vienna, 1979, 280 pp., illus., card covers | \$25 |
| N20. NEWMAN, Eric. <i>The Early Paper Money of America</i>, 1967, 360 pp., cloth | \$10 |
| N21. Numismatic Chronicle, London, 1987, 198+xxiii pp., 27 pls | \$25 |
| N22. Numismatic Chronicle, London, 1988, 294+xxxv pp., 40 pls. | \$25 |
| N23. Numizmatika i Epigrafika - Нумизматика и Эпиграфика, Vol. XV (1989), 184 pp., cloth | \$15 |
| N24. PETROWICZ, Alexander von. <i>Arsaciden-Münzen</i>, Graz, 1968, reprint, 206 pp., 25 pls., cl. | \$35 |
| N25. SABBAGHIAN, Berj. <i>Numismatic Questions - Դրամագիւղական հարցեր</i>, Aleppo, 1986, 228 pp., illus., card covers (in Armenian) | \$25 |
| N26. SEKOULIAN, Au. <i>Coinage of Gosdantin III to Levon V</i> in Vienna Mekhitarist Museum - Վիեննայի Մխիթարյան թանգարանի Կոտանդին Գ.-Լուս Եղիշերը, Vienna, 1971, 90 pp., 7 pls., cc (in Armenian) | \$15 |
| N27. SEKOULIAN, Au. <i>Numismatic Studies: Hetoum II, Levon III, and Oshin - Դրամադիուկան պատմութեր Հետում Բ., Լևոն Գ. և Օշին</i>, Vienna, 1982, 102 pp., 9 pls., card covers | \$15 |
| N28. SIBILIANI, Clement. <i>Classification of Roupenian Coins - Դասաւորութիւն Ռուբենեան դրամնց</i>, Vienna, 1892, 88+10 pp., illus., card covers (in Armenian) | \$50 |
| N29. VASMER, Richard. <i>Chronicle der arabischen Statthalter von Armenian unter den Abbasiden, von as-saffach bis zur Krönung Aschot I, 750-887</i>, Vienna, 1931, 118, pp., soft covers | \$15 |
| N30. VASMER, Richard. Same as above in Armenian - Ժամանակագրութիւններ Հայաստանի ոստիկան-երես առաջին Արքանեաց օրու, ասՍփախէն Միջն Աշոտ Ա.-ի թագաւորութէլ, 750-887, Vienna, 1933, 120 pp., soft covers | \$15 |
| N31. WELTER, G. and SCHULMAN, H. <i>Cleaning and Preservation of Coins and Medals</i>, New York, 1976, 117 pp., cloth | \$12 |

Armenian Numismatic Society

Special Publications and Journal

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| SP1. | BEDOUKIAN , Paul Z. <i>Selected Numismatic Studies</i> . Los Angeles, 1981, 570 pp., 72 pls. cl. \$35 |
| SP2. | NERCESSIAN , Y. T. <i>Attribution and Dating of Armenian Bilingual Trams</i> . Los Angeles, 1983, 36 pp., 12 pls. card covers 6.75 |
| SP3. | NERCESSIAN , Y. T. <i>Armenian Numismatic Bibliography and Literature</i> . Los Angeles, 1984, 729 p.,cl. \$50 |
| SP4. | BEDOUKIAN , Paul Z. <i>Coinage of the Armenian Kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene</i> . Los Angeles, 1985, 37 pp., 2 pls., card covers \$6 |
| SP5. | BEDOUKIAN , Paul Z. <i>Armenian Coin Hoards</i> . Los Angeles, 1987, 64 pp., 6 pls., card covers \$8 |
| SP6. | NERCESSIAN , Y. T. <i>Bank Notes of Armenia</i> . Los Angeles, 1988, 224 pp., 192 pls., casebound \$30 |
| SP7. | BEDOUKIAN , Paul Z. <i>A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes the Great and a Hoard of Artaxiad Coins</i> . Los Angeles, 1991, 30 pp., 2 pls., card covers \$5.5 |
| ANJ. | <i>Essays on Armenian Numismatics in Memory of Father Clement Sibilian on the Centennial of His Death</i> (the Sibilian volume), <i>Armenian Numismatic Journal</i> , Series I, Vol. IV (1978), 167 pp., XXI pls., card covers \$30 |
| ANJ. | <i>Studies in Honor of Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian</i> (the Bedoukian volume), <i>Armenian Numismatic Journal</i> , Series I, Vol. XV (1989), 192 pp., illus, card cov. \$30 |
| ANJ. | Volumes I-V (1975-1979), cloth bound (one month bindery time) \$82.5 |
| ANJ. | Volumes VI-X (1980-1984), cloth bound (one month bindery time) \$62.5 |
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| ANJ. | Volumes XVI-XX (1990-1994), cloth bound (one month bindery time) \$70 |
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| A1. | BEDOUKIAN , Paul Z. <i>Armenian Books: Early Printing</i> , New York, 1975, 24 pp, card covers \$2 |
| A2. | MINASIAN , M. <i>The Armenian Alphabet</i> , New York, 12"x14", 154 pls., cloth \$30 |
| A3. | PETROSIAN , Tigran. <i>Petrosian's Legacy</i> , preface by Gary Kasparov, 124 p., c/c, 1990 \$12 |
| A4. | ԱՃԱՐԻՑԱՆ , Հ. <i>Լիակատար քերպակնության հայոց լեզվի</i> , Երևան, 1955, 656 էջ, լուսագ., գոճ \$15 |
| A5. | Կողմը , Առ Գ, 1957, 1012 էջ, լուսագ., գոճ \$20 |
| A6. | ԱՌՈՂՋԻՑԱՆ , Վարդագ. <i>Հայերեն շարադրություններ</i> , Բանակը, Երևան, 197 էջ, լատակաց \$5 |

Miscellaneous Armenology Books

- A1.** BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z. *Armenian Books: Early Printing*, New York, 1975, 24 pp, card covers \$2

A2. MINASIAN, M. *The Armenian Alphabet*, New York, 12"x14", 154 pls., cloth \$30

A3. PETROSIAN, Tigran. *Petrosian's Legacy*, preface by Gary Kasparov, 124 p., clc, 1990 \$12

A4. Ամերինան, Հ. Լիակատար քերականություն Թայոց լեզվի, Երևան, 1955, 656 էջ, լրկզմ, գրծ \$15

A5. Նոյնը, Բայ Գ, 1957, 1012 էջ, լրկզմ, գրծ \$20

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1994

Armenian Coins and Books

- A7.** ԲԱՐԻՈՒԴԱՐՑԱՆ, Ս. Գ. Դիլան հայ վիժագրության, Բ, Երևան, 1980, 240 էջ, լոկպ, գոծ \$8
- A8.** ԴԱՍԻԵԼԵՍԱՆ, Ժիղայր. Հայ Օոր պարերեալան մամուլ, 1987-1981, Պեյրու, 1984, 184 էջ, Խ/Կ \$15
- A9.** ԻՆԴՈՑԵՑԱՆ, Հյանեակ. Ընդհատ ճշումներ, Պեյրու, 1971, 180 էջ, հայաբառէ կողք \$5
- A10.** ԹԻՐԵԱՔՑԱՆ, Յ. Հայմանը և կրկնակ խոմքեր, Վիճան, 1923, հայաբառէ կողք գոծ \$4
- A11.** ԾԵՄԾԵՄԵԱՆ, Սահակ. Քարտիսագրութեան դպրոց մը Ս. Ղազարու մէջ Ը. ղարոն, Վնանտիկ, 1981, 61 էջ, 13 տախտակ, հայաբառէ կողք \$15
- A12.** ՄԻՒԹԱՐԵՍԱՆ ՄԻՒԹԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ. Ցուցարձանգական ժողովածու առթի 100-ամենայ յրենամի հաստատման Միջիարեան Միարանութեան ի Վիճան, 435 էջ, 1911, 40 հայադիտական յօդուածեր, թղթկով \$100
- Antiquarian Books**
- B1.** DIMOTHEOS, Le R. P. *Deux ans le séjour en Abyssine*, 1871, 175 pp., cloth \$25
- B2.** SAVALANIAN, M. T. *Question sur la propriété du Convent de St. Jacques à Jérusalem*, 1867, 24 pp., soft covers \$3
- B3.** STRZYGOWSKI, Josef. *Byzantinische Denkmäler III*, Vienna, 1903, 126 pp., in mint state, papers uncut, soft covers \$125
- B4.** ԱՅՎԱԶՅԱՎԱԿԻ, Հ. Գաբրիէլ. Պատմութիւն վարուց Տեառն մերոյ Ցիոնոսի Քրիստոսի, Փարթա, 1854, 334 էջ, թղթակազմ \$15
- B5.** Աշխարհագրութիւն չորից մասանց աշխարհի. Ասիոյ, Երովիդոյ, Ափիլիոյ, և Ասերիոյ. (Վեճեսիկ, 1802), Մասն Բ, Գ Բատոր 590 էջ, կզմծ ո շատ լաւ վիճակ K \$100
- B6.** ԱՐՓԻԱՐԵԱՆ, Արփիար. Կարմիր ժամուց (1920), 92 էջ, թղթկամ ո վատ վիճակ K \$3
- B7.** ԳԱԲԱՍԱՋԵԱՆ, Սիմոն. Գամեր Փարքիկ ճամբորդ արեների մէջ (Կ. Պոլս, 1909), 285 էջ, սեն-լէն մի քանի փոքր ծակներ, կզմծ ո շատ լաւ վիճակ K \$10
- B8.** ԵՐԵՒԱՆՑԻ ՄՄՐԳԱՐ ԶԱՐԱՐԻՆ. Խոնճան. Կտակագիր հոգեշամ բամից, 1853, 225 էջ, կզճ \$15
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in Armenian \$10

M26. *Ararat*, 29x31 cm, 96 pp., in color, 47 various
scenes of Mt. Ararat, card covers \$12

M27. *Armenian Soviet Republic*, color album, 113
illus., Yerevan 1977, cloth \$5

M28. ASRATIAN, G. *Yerevan and Its Environs*.
Leningrad, Aurora, 1973, 136 pls., 21x27cm, cl. \$50

M29. BEREGOVAIA, A. *Soviet Union Archaeolgy*,
Cambridge, MA, 1966, 178 pp, 27 pls, cloth \$22

M30. CARSWELL, John. *New Julfa; The Armenian
Churches and Other buildings*, Oxford, 1968, 100
pp. text, 96 pls, cloth \$150

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b. DARVISH *Wedding* \$25

c. DARVISH *Sayat Nova playing musical inst.* \$25

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Artaxiad dynasty coins

Tigranes II the Great (95-55 B.C.), copper coins
303. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Rev.: Tyche as above. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; I. downward ΒΑΣΙ-ΛΕΩΝ/ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Bed 93, AE18, 5.15 gm. Clean coin and nice black patina. VF/F+ \$100



304. Young looking Tigranes (large head) with Armenian tiara and comet star. Rev.: Palm-branch curved to I. with flower. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; I. downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. AE16, 3.07 g, VF/F 100



The following extremely rare coin of Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.) is being offered on consignment. P

305. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes r., beardless, wearing a high five-pointed Armenian tiara adorned with a large eight-pointed star without eagles. Rev.: King driving biga with galloping horses to I. He is holding reins with I. hand and palm with r. Legend above to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; below to r. ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Bed 141, AE21, 6.39 g, VG+/F+ \$600



Commagene coins

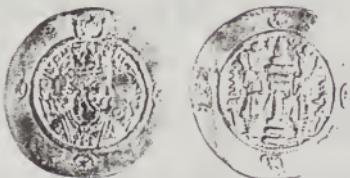
306. Antiochus IV (A.D. 38-72). Obv.: Bust of Antiochus r., beardless, diademed. Clockwise legend BACI ANTIOXOC. Border of dots. Rev.: Two crossed cornucopiae. Legend above two lines KOM/MA; I. Γ; r. Η; below ΝΩΝ. Border of dots. Type BMC p. 107. No. 16V. , AE18, 4.35 g. VF \$195



Roman coins relating to Armenia

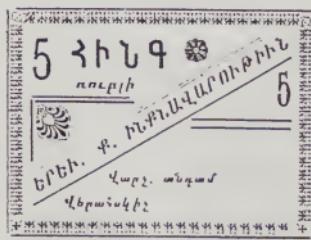
307. Marcus Aurelius, denarius (A.D. 161-180). Obv.: Head r. laur. ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIACVS. Rev.: Armenia std. I. in mournful attitude; before her, vexillum and shield; I. hand rests on bow. ARMEN . P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. II.COS. III. Bed 406, RIC 82, BMC 276, AR17, 3.24 g. VF/VF \$95

308. M. Aurelius denarius as before. Bed 406, AR18, 3.46 g. \$85



Sassanian coins relating to Armenia

309. Ardashir III, drachm (A.D. 628-630). Obv.: Beard-less bust r. Rev.: Fire alter with two attendants facig front. Rev. inscription in r. margin has an equivalent of ARM (Arminiya), relatively rare, Gobl 225/7, Sellwood 69 (crown 1) AR2, 3.74 g. -VF \$125



Erevan City Notes (1920)

310. Erevan City, 5 ruble, unsiged and reverse blank. The printer's border ornament has two flowers as in BNA pl. 91a, and crosses in lower two corners. BNA.VI.3.b. , AU \$55